The Blair County Whig.

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By John Brotherline. HOLLIDAYSBURG, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1862. Established 1846.

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May 3-1—28.

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THE subscriber has leased this well known first class Hotel, in the city of Tyrone, Blair county, Pa., where he is fully prepared to entertain strangers and travelers.

The public are requested to give him a trial.

ROBERT MACKLEN.
Tyrone City, June 21, 1862.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1862.

A HORRIBLE TRAGEDY IN PHILADELPHIA.

A Man Murdered in His Own House

ARREST OF THE ALLEGED MURDERER.

One of the most horrid and brutal murders ever perpetrated was committed last evening, in the Third ward. The name of the victim is Thomas Williamson, aged about 45 years. He was married, and resided with his wife and three children, two boys and a girl, in Magilton's court, running north from Kate street, between Broad and Thirteenth.

Williamson was a discharged volunteer, but had recently enlisted. He was a man much addicted to drinking, and lived in a quarrelsome manner with his family. He had just been discharged from Moyamensing prison on Monday last, where he had been placed by his wife for maltreatment of her and the children.

The murder was committed between 8 and 9 o'clock. At that time the neighbors heard loud words and a scuffling in the house, as if a fight was in progress. Shortly after, a man was seen to leave the house and take a hasty departure. The neighbors, suspecting that all was not right, procured the assistance of the police, and entered the premises. Upon opening the door a most horrible spectacle presented itself.

The room was a small one, about 8 feet square, and forms the back building, first floor. Totally unpapered and uncarpeted, the white-wash peeling in dingy flakes from the wall and ceiling, and illuminated solely by the fitful glare of a solitary candle, the gloom of the apartment only rendered the scene more horrifying. As the light was elevated and the sickly beams shone through the close atmosphere, they finally lit upon the prostrate figure of the murdered man—upon a pool of crimson and coagulated blood, and upon a yawning gash, deep, and wide, and gory. The wound was straight across the abdomen, and consisted of two fearful gashes on each side, connected by a gaping cut, which appeared almost to sever the trunk in twain.

The deepest gash was on the left side.—It presented the appearance of the instrument of death having been plunged frantically in, wrenched around, and then drawn across the stomach. Immense force must have been used to thus cut through both the clothing and flesh. The left side, the entrals protruding, presented a hideously sickening sight. The expression of the features was perhaps more appalling than anything else. It spoke of a desperate struggle; of hatred, horror and agony, all blended and confused, and finally settling into the rigid state of death. The fixed and glaring eyes, the open jaws, set convulsively in the last throes, the sepulchral and clammy complexion, were the crowning horrors of the occasion. The deceased was in his shirt sleeves, and had on a pair of army pants.

His limbs were slender and the features emaciated. A small stove on the east side of the room was upset, and the ashes strewed the floor. A table and a few rickety chairs completed the furniture. The walls were adorned with some hundreds of small pictures.

The disarranged appearance of the furniture gave every indication of a most violent struggle having taken place. It was stated by the neighbors that the disturbance commenced in the third story and extended thence to the first floor, there to terminate so fearfully.

Upon entering the house the wife of the murdered man was met. She stated that her husband was in his present condition from having fallen over the stove. After having been closely questioned, and giving a very unsatisfactory explanation, she, with the two youngest children, was taken into custody. The oldest child, a boy of sixteen years, was absent at the theatre at the time of the tragedy.

Officers Eckhard and Irwin, of the Second police district, were present, and immediately set to work to ferret out the guilty party. From information given by the neighbors, a man named Patrick Farragan was suspected of being implicated in the affair. While the officers were in search of Farragan, he made his appearance in Kate street, and was immediately arrested.

This was about half-past eleven o'clock, or three hours after the murder. Upon arresting him a search was immediately made; a comb and a porte-monnaie were found on his person. It was also discovered that he bore under his right eye two fresh scratches, as if incurred in a struggle. He likewise had several drops of blood upon his shirt bosom.

He was directly conveyed to the station-house, and locked up for further developments. Farragan is about 45 years of age, a widower, and resides at No. 1111 Carpenter street. He is by trade a carpenter. The neighbors state that Farragan has been in the habit of frequenting the house of the deceased during the latter's absence, and with being on terms of intimacy with his wife.

We were present at the time of Farragan's arrest, and upon the officers seizing him, he did not seem the least confused or display any signs of fear. When questioned in regard to when he received his bloody eye, he answered that he "didn't get it at all," and when told that he must be arrested, made no resistance.

An umbrella covered with blood was likewise picked up in Williamson's house, and taken in charge by the officers. The wife, when questioned in regard to this article, stated that it belonged to her husband. The investigation of the coroner may prove differently. Altogether, this is a most dark and bloody deed, and will surely meet with retribution.—*Press of Nov.* 20.

The Questions of Labor and Emigration.

There is a great and rapidly increasing interest felt in the question how labor shall be obtained for all the pressing wants of the country, present and prospective. The supply is everywhere short to a degree that threatens to affect many classes of business very seriously; and certainly for some five or six months to come there is little prospect that men in the army or navy will return to their former pursuits. And until there is some great result attained in the war, everything crowds and draws irresistibly into the public service. Men are wanted in every subordinate branch of public employment, as well as in the army proper. They are wanted in iron foundries, in the manufacture of ships of war, in private armories and ordnance works, and in a thousand other urgent requirements hardly less pressing than the draft into the army itself. Vast numbers have been, and are constantly being supplied, but the waste is too great to give encouragement to the belief that any great surfeit can ever return to other employments. Not only will great numbers lose their lives, or be prematurely disqualified for service but an equally great number will permanently be required in the new branches of employment, public and private, which the great changes now going on will establish.

It is inevitable, therefore, that a number, probably not less than two hundred thousand men, will, before the second year of the war ends, be wanted in the United States from European countries. Over populated as those countries are, this movement will be as great a relief to them as to us. How shall it be brought about? By what agencies shall a movement so vast be carried through the difficulties which beset it? It must be remembered that England is essentially hostile to emigration. No movement to bring out skilled or unskilled workmen from the manufacturing districts of any part of England will be favored by the people of the district from which they come, or by the government. In all manufacturing localities they combine and club against emigration, tabooing a prominent man who may undertake it and trying to coerce a mere laborer. They will bear almost any degree of suffering there before yielding this point of mingled commercial monopoly and national pride. The man who emigrates weakens their monopoly if he is going to set up the same business in the United States. The fierceness of the opposition shown to such emigration would not be credited by one who has not seen it, or heard explanations of it from sufferers themselves. Such is the state of English emigration, that which next to the German, perhaps, is the most desirable at this time. We want workers in iron, in wool, in silk, miners from Newcastle, and a hundred other especial classes of English labor.—Perhaps we shall get a few, but the difficulties of the case are great.

Next, our reliance is on Germany and Northern France, and probably this Central European district is the chief of practical points of supply. The Germans are intelligent, competent, and everywhere valuable. The people of Belgium and Northern France are the same, the only question being in what numbers they can be persuaded to come. We call all these German, generally, when speaking of emigrants, and they are all so nearly similar in leading characteristics as to belong under one name at least. There ought to be a large influx already coming from this quarter, as it was the first to become interested in the special inducements sent out by the State Department to consular and diplomatic agents. It would be a measure certain to be well repaid if an energetic and competent agent were immediately sent to go through German Europe and inform the people of the condition of affairs now prevailing in America.

There are also promising fields in which to seek for emigrants among the Swedes and Norwegians. Several fine colonies of these people have come out within a few years, settling mainly in Wisconsin and the northwest, with some Swedes also in Pennsylvania. The Norwegians are too gregarious, not diffusing themselves sufficiently, but this is far less the case with the Swedes. These last promise well in every respect, and they sho uld be considered among the first.

The whole subject is extremely important at the present time, and a few months hence it may become far more so. A movement in it on the part of citizens would be timely, and would be felt as a great favor by the government. We believe it is the intention in New York to ask a repeal of the State law taxing emigrants, and possibly it would be well to do so here, by so much favoring their introduction.—*U. S. Gazette.*

President Lincoln.

The Herald has a Washington letter dated Nov. 13th, made up of what "is rumored," and "is said," and "is also stated," with regard to the "secret history" of the removal of Gen. McClellan and the influence of the recent elections upon the President and Cabinet! The upshot of all this flummery is, that President Lincoln wanted to back out of his Proclamation of Freedom, and Messrs. Seward, Bates and Blair wanted to have him do so; but Mr. Chase, backed by the presence or the letters of Senators Fessenden, Sumner, Wade, Wilson, &c., and Representatives Stevens, Lovejoy, Roscoe, Conkling, &c., "threatened" that if the Proclamation was withdrawn, the supplies should be withheld by Congress and the War stopped! And so

"This is stated here to be the secret of the removal of Gen. McClellan. Mr. Lincoln has surrendered unconditionally. The Cabinet is to be reorganized on radical basis; the Generals in the field are to swear by the Proclamation, or else they must go; and the Radicals, who the people had fondly hoped were to be consigned to oblivion, will hereafter rule the roast at the White House.

"If these reports are to be believed, the Administration is more firmly committed to the Radicals than ever, and the removal of Gen. McClellan is a foretaste of the policy we may expect it to pursue hereafter.

"It is believed here that the President is all right; that his object is to conduct the war under the Constitution, and finally restore the good old Union as it was; but it must be confessed that he is at the mercy of the coming Congress for the supplies by which alone the war can be prosecuted."

The grain of wheat in all this bushel of chaff is this—The Slave Democracy having tried bullying, badgering and blarneying President Lincoln, have given him up as incorrigible. They know that he will abide by his Proclamation of Freedom, and push on his Generals from every side against the steadily contracting area and waning resources of the Slaveholders' Rebellion. And, unless some great reverse shall unexpectedly overtake us, next Spring will see that Rebellion substantially used up, and its parent, Slavery, along with it.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Case in Short-Hand.

"A good deal of ingenuity has been lavished on the question—"Was Slavery the cause of the Southern Rebellion?" Some say it was not, but that unchastened Ambition playing upon the natural jealousy and apprehension of the slaveholding caste, precipitated the convulsion. This seems to us a distinction where there is no real difference. You may say the final cause was the depravity of Human Nature; but that does not, any more than unchastened ambition, show why there should be Rebellion in the South and none in the North. In deciding the main question, these cardinal truths can neither be ignored nor denied:

1. The Rebellion has broken out only in the Slave States.

2. It commenced in South Carolina, the most intensely Pro-Slavery of them all, and mastered State after State in exact proportion to their interest in and devotion to Slavery.

3. That portion of those States wherein Slavery was weakest—East Tennessee, Western Texas, North Alabama, &c., stood out firmest and longest against the prevailing epidemic, while Western Virginia, wherein Slavery was scarcely more than nominal, never rebelled at all.

4. The four Slave States wherein Slavery is weakest—Delaware, Maryland, Missouri and Kentucky—never revolted at all.

5. Yet in these States the sections and counties wherein Slavery is relatively strong have steadfastly and strongly sympathized with the Rebellion, and have continually dispatched men and means to its aid.

6. In the Free States, the sympathizers with the Rebellion are, without exception, partisans of Slavery, while every earnest Anti-Slavery man holds it in unmeasured abhorrence.

7. Every Member of Congress, whether from the Free or the Slave States, who has acted or voted so as to embarrass the Government and please the Rebels is a champion of Slavery.

8. Every one in or out of Congress who wants the Rebels conciliated rather than put down, is open-mouthed in resistance to the President's Proclamation of Freedom.

9. Every European advocate of the Rebellion condemns and assails that Proclamation most venomously. And

10. Every Old World champion of the Union commends and rejoices over that Proclamation as the most damaging blow yet given to the Rebellion.

If any man, in view of these undeniable facts, does not realize that Slavery is the cause of the Rebellion and the Rebellion a consequence of Slavery, he must be one whose prejudices defy the powers of demonstration.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Very Important Experiment.

On Capt. ERICSSON'S new battery Passaic, which, like the Monitor, is surmounted with a turret, the important experiment of discharging the guns without protruding the muzzles through the port, was attested with entire success on Saturday last. The gun was a 15-inch, carrying a hollow shot of 330 pounds—a solid shot of the same size weighs 420 pounds. The gun weighs twenty tons, and yet so admirable is the machinery that four men are able to work it. The experiment was made on the Hudson river, a few miles above New York.

The first shot struck about 300 yards from the vessel, in the water, glanced off, and flew into the bosom of the Palisades. Nothing broke—the turret was there, as strong and solid as a rock. The concussion was not felt any more than the Captain of a 32-pounder feels it on board a frigate.

The first fire resulted in no smoke to speak of, no inconvenient concussion, and the complete success of a grand idea. The first charge consisted of 20 pounds of powder, and a hollow shot (330 pounds.) fired out of the 15-inch gun. It recoiled 17 inches.

The second shot was fired with 35 pounds of powder, and the ball buried itself in the beach. The smoke and recoil were pronounced "insignificant." The third shot was with a like satisfactory result

The two great points established by this experiment were: That a gun can be fired inside of a turret; and that a gun of twenty tons weight can be managed by four men; whereas an Armstrong gun in England, of 14 tons, was handled with difficulty by 25 men. The great advantage of the first is that the port hole may be so small as to just allow the free passage of the ball; whereas to protrude the gun would requre a large opening thro' which the enemy might send his balls and shells with destructive effect. The advantages of the second are too obvious to require remark.

Capt. Ericsson was warmly congratulated upon the success of his great experiment. The gun used is one of those made at the Fort Pitt Works in Pittsburgh.

After the trial, Chief Engineer Stimers reported the result to Capt. Ericsson. He said:

"Capt. Ericsson, allow me to congratulate you on the signal service you have rendered to the government and to our country."

"What?" asked the iron clad man, trying to conceal curiosity and anxiety that almost changed his entire appearance.

"The experiment is thoroughly successful."

This was said with a smile.

"You are joking."

"No, not joking; I am about to telegraph to Washington what I have seen, and that is the grand success of your grand idea."

Ericsson grasped his hand and reddened like a child. "I knew it all along, myself," he said, "but all save you, Stimers, went against me."

The service preparations of this vessel are now begun. The experiment having demonstrated the perfect success of the arrangement in the turret a strong duty apparatus will be made to supersede that which was temporarily got up for the trial trip.

IRON WORKS SOLD.—The iron works of Moses, Pratt & Son, Harrisburg, which have been lying idle for years, have been purchased by Messrs. C. A. Bailey, Brother & Co., who will fit them up and put them in operation as soon as possble.

EDUCATIONAL.

H. R. HOLSINGER, Editor,

[To whom all communications and articles on the subject of education should be addressed.]

FRANKSTOWN tp., Nov. 15, 1862.

Mr. Editor: The teachers of this township met this day at the school taught by Miss Anna M. Stifler, commonly known as "Stiteler's School House," on the Brush Mountain.

The following Teachers were present:

WM. A. B. SATTERFIELD,
ELLIS BUTERBAUGH,
THOMAS DICK,
ANNA M. STIFLER,
LIZZIE WEBB,
JOHN ELWAY,
ELLENOR LYTLE,
JOHN C. MOORE, of Blair tp.

The following were the exercises of the day: Mental Arithmetic, by Ellis Buterbaugh. Practical Arithmetic, by John C. Moore.

The institute passed off harmoniously, though, as usual, but few of the citizens attended. How lamentable that there is so much apathy manifested by the people in regard to Educational matters.

LIZZIE WEBB, Sec'y.

Mr. Editor:—I wish some one to answer the following question:

Which is the most correct edition of English Grammar? Once upon a time, as Novelists say, a set of Directors met in solemn conclave, to adopt a series of books for the use of their Common Schools, when upon the recommendation of a certain Prof., they adopted Clark's Grammar. A female teacher remarked to me that if that Grammar was a standard of the English language, any rustic could talk grammatically." Her remark is considered by many, to be just, taking for example one of Clark's Examples: "He is as good as me"; "he is as much to blame as me." I question if the Prof., would, himself, swallow such grammar as the above, as correct. I like his Diograming, and his Prosody, but his Syntax is anything but correct.

INTERROGATOR.

School-Teaching.

"School-teaching!" "What is 't?" you ask—
I'll tell you, though it prove a task:
Too many would just like to know
What a Teacher finds to do.
Some—while their shoulders give a jerk—
Say "He's too lazy for to work!"
And they think it very funny
That his work is worth the money.
But when you read this little ditty,
If you can't see, 'twill be a pity—
That a lazy, careless creature,
Is the last person for a teacher.
In the school, for six long hours,
They must work with all their powers;
But then, my poor fault-finding neighbor,
This don't end their daily labor.
They must sit down and copies write,
Until the darkening shades of night
Shall shut the world out from their sight,
And superstitious fears excite.
They then go home (*if one they have*),
But still to labor they're a slave;
For to-morrow's work must be begun
Ere this day's work is quite done.
I would write more, but this enough;
For a Teacher's life is hard and tough—
Some value his labors and—some don't,
Always some will, and always some won't.

GINET.

Influence of a Mother's Love.

There is a sacred influence in a mother's love, ennobling to the human soul.—A charm which carries us back to youthful days, and youthful scenes, and bids us revel in our childish joys, and sport again in innocence.

A noble mother lives but for the happiness of her child, and with a disinterested love, which none but mothers feel, she dotes upon him; entwining her own with his feelings; and as it were breathing anew her life into his, in holy affections; paints to him, himself, by the impress of her character, written upon his.

Go to the school, and read there a mother's influence, as impressed upon the child. Is he noble? then he speaks his mother's praise. Is he base? then he writes his mothers shame. Is he gentle, kind, and affectionate? these are eminently the qualities of his mother, not only in her inherent nature, but also in her daily life.

She who wields such influences, should be prepared for her high destiny. For, let us but examine the records of the past, and thousands attest their greatness, both moral and intellectual, to be owing to a mother's devoted care in their early culture.

"O there is no passion so disinterested as a mother's love!" O for its purifying influences, to be shed on every heart, that it may breathe new vigor into every action! Come thou peaceful angel that hast so often breathed upon the children; dwell in every heart, by those holy influences which Nature has bestowed upon thee.—*J. C. Moore.*

Blair tp., Nov. 15, 1862.

THE WHIG.

OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY, NOV. 29, 1862.

Congress

Will convene on Monday next. The President's Message will be sent in on that day. We understand that Mr. Lincoln will argue his Emancipation policy at length in in it, not only in regard to the military Proclamation of Emancipation in the disloyal States, but in relation to his gradual Emancipation policy in the Border Slave States. It is said that the message will be unusually long.

We expect to furnish it to our readers in an Extra Whig, at the earliest possible moment.

The Union Cannot be Broken Up.

It is becoming more and more the settled conviction of statesmen, both in America and Europe, that the Union of these States cannot be dissolved. The material ligaments found in the natural conformation of the country will hold it together—its long, continuous valleys, but especially its rivers, the chief of which, the Mississippi, is a cord so strong as to defy all the rebels in the country to break it.

What then? Can we compromise? Certainly not; for such is the inherent antagonism of the opposing principles which are now in deadly conflict, that one or the other must cease to exist. The country is bound to become all free or all slave. Any attempt at a settlement on our part, short of a thorough subjugation of the rebel power and a complete extirpation of the confederate government, would be tantamount to a surrender; so there is but one way in which this great controversy can be settled, and that is by war. If we cannot subdue the rebellion, the rebellion will subdue us.

To propose to negotiate, or even to receive propositions, would be to acknowledge the independence and sovereignty of the Confederate government, and then, should the contracting parties fail to agree upon terms, that mere effort to negotiate would accomplish all that the rebels have been fighting for—a dissolution of the Union. The appointment of commissioners on our side to meet other commissioners on their side, would be an acknowledgment that the government of the Confederate States is the equal of the government of the United States, and that moment the political dissolution of the Union would be consummated. In fact there is no possible way of bringing about any negotiations at all, not even a truce, without virtually acknowledging the nationality of the Confederate government. Therefore, apart from the dishonor of stopping to treat with armed rebels, any settlement whatever, short of the subjugation of one of the parties, is out of the question. Before we can even begin to negotiate, there must be a recognition of the nationality of the Confederacy, and that very act would be a dissolution. Then the rebels would cease to be rebels, become our equals nationally, and have as much right to dictate terms to us as we to them—as much right to demand that we shall come under their constitution and flag as we should have to demand that they shall come under ours; and indeed we may be sure that they would simply give us the choice either to "let them alone," or come under their constitution and flag.

While, therefore, the country is physically incapable of being divided; and it being practically impossible to fix upon a geographical line of separation; and as the first step towards a treaty of settlement would really divide the Union politically, there is nothing left but to fight on until the rebels are subdued, or until we are—until the flag of the Union, or that of the Confederacy shall wave in triumph from the Lakes to the Gulf. We are not doubtful, however, as to the final result. With the incoming year the cause and the main support of the rebellion will cease to exist, and with it will perish that barbarous political fabric of which slavery is the acknowledged corner stone. And with the downfall of slavery and rebellion, that party, which, by a monstrous perversion of language is called democracy, will cease to trouble the country.

Letter from Frankstown.

FRANKSTOWN, Nov. 24, 1862.

Mr. Editor: I have just been sitting here thinking of the present war; of the brave men now in the army; of the numbers who have falleh, and of the numbers who may yet fall on the field of battle.—Many of my relatives are in the Army of the North in various places, and I have just been calculating the chances of ever seeing them again on earth.

When I contemplate war in all its horrors, as far as I can form an idea of the horrors of war, I feel a melancholy fasten on my mind—a melancholy such as no other thought can produce. I call to mind the host of men who lay low, gored with wounds and festering in their own blood—thousands of orphan children left to the cold charities of a cold world, and the vast numbers of widowed ones who are now obliged to toil to procure a scanty subsistence—all arising from the unruly passions of men who seem to have forgotten that portion of the Decalogue which says "THOU SHALT NOT KILL." "War," it is said, "is a necessary evil." Perhaps so; but it seems to me that if men would reflect properly, and had a little more of the principle of humanity about them, much of "necessary evil" might be avoided. One thing, at least, is certain, and that is if the demagogues of North America, had observed the injunction of Paul, "Be subject to the powers that be," the present civil strife in this country, would not now exist.

I often wonder if the instigators of this Rebellion ever reflect upon a Hereafter when they will stand as naked, trembling spirits before an impartial Judge. Stand in the presence of the assembled Universe, composed of angels, and devils, and men, and discover that they, themselves, are spotted with the blood of Men, and streaked with the tears of the widow and orphan.

When I think of the brevity of human life, even though a man live his three score and ten years, or, by reason of strength they reach fourscore years, and reflect that so many are throwing away their inch of time in a vain endeavor to accomplish the overthrow of a government which, while I am satisfied is the noblest, I believe will be the last of Time, the startling thought flashes through my mind, "They are treasuring up to themselves wrath against the Day of wrath."

I am not vindictive in my disposition; yet when I think of many with whom I was acquainted, and whom I highly esteemed, for instance, an Edwards, a Valentine, a Rose, a Bressler, with a number of others equally brave and good, who now press their bloody beds of gravel on the clay pavement of the tomb, in a dreamless slumber that shall not be broken till the "Archangel's Fiat is set upon Time," I feel to wish that those who have been the cause of this, may feel its effects in a greater degree than any other beneath the circle of the sun. ONBWE.

For The Blair County Whig.

The Hour of Death.

No. 5.

The year has been divided into four seasons, and these again subdivided, so that everything has a season of its own. The four principal or leading seasons are, as every school boy or girl knows, Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter. The subseasons we will endeavor to notice, or some of them, at least, with a few remarks applicable to each. Leaves have their time or season to fall and decay; flowers have their time to wither and fade when the cold north wind's breath passes over them; stars have their time to set; but thou, O Death, hast all seasons for thine own!

Day is a sub-season, and is for mortal care, the time for transacting the business of the world, relative to our future state; evening for gathering our families around the joyous hearth in glad meetings; night is for refreshing sleep, for dreams of fancied visions, and for the voice of prayer and family devotion, but all these seasons are for thee, O Death! thou mightiest of the earth. Youth and the opening rose, look like things too bright and glorious for decay, but thou art not of those that wait for ripened age and bloom to seize their prey. We know when to look for each of the leading seasons, with their varied hues and beauties, but when shall we look for thy coming? Is it when spring's first gale sweeps over the plain? Is it when flowers are bright, or when they grow pale? Is it at noonday or midnight, or dewy eve, or smiling morn? These have one season; but all are ours to die.—Thou art in the roaring billows; where music melts upon the air; in our peaceful homes, and the world's busy cares. Thou art where friend meets friend, where face to face the foe in deadly combat meets. Yea, in all the works of nature thou art, O Death! CUIBONO.

Sinking Valley, Nov. 22, 1862.

☞ Whoever supposes that the President will be intimidated or cajoled into a change of the policy announced in the Proclamation of Freedom, strangely mistakes the character of Abraham Lincoln, and will be grievously disappointed. Direct evidence that this is so is not wanting.

☞ The soldiers from Wisconsin voted, so far as received, at the late election, as follows, viz:

Republican, 6212 Democrat, 2000

Interesting Anecdote.

It is about twenty years since one of the members of the present cabinet was a member of Congress from a distant western State. He had the usual right of designating a single candidate for admission to the West Point Military Academy. The applications made to him for a vacancy which then existed were not many, but among them was a letter from a boy of sixteen or seventeen years of age, who, without any accompanying recommendations or refferences, asked the appointment for himself. The member dismissed the appeal from his mind, with perhaps a passing thought of the forwardness and impudence of the stripling who could aspire to such a place on no other grounds than to get a good education at the public expense.

But happening a short time afterwards to be in the little village whence the letter was mailed, the incident was recalled to his memory, and he thought he would beguile the few hours of leasure that he had by looking up the ambitious youth. He made his way, by dint of much inquiry, to a small tailor's shop on the outskirts of the town, and when he was admitted at the door he found a lad sitting cross-legged on the tailor's bench, mending a rent in an old pair of pantaloons. But this lad had another occupation besides his manual toil. Near by on a small block of wood, rested a book of abstruse science, to which he turned his eyes whenever they could be transferred from the work in his hands. The member accosted him by the name given in the letter, and the lad replied "I am the person." "You wish, then, to be appointed a cadet at West Point?" "I do," he rejoined.—"Why?" asked the Congressman. "Because," answered the tailor youth, "I feel that I was born for something better than mending old clothes." The member talked further with him, and was so pleased with his frankness, his spirit, and the rare intelligence he evinced, that he procured him the appointment.

The member is now Secretary Smith, of Inuiana, and the youth, Gen. Burnside, Commander-in-Chief of the army of the Potomac. We should not be surprised if that boy—an excellent specimen of our northern mudsills—were destined to hoist the American flag to its old place on the Capitol at Richmand.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

A New Material for Paper.

Basswood and hemlock have been used for making paper, and there is in the Smithsonian Institute a copy of a work by Jacob Christian Schæffer, on experiments in making paper, which is printed on more than sixty different varieties of paper, made from as many different materials. The N. Y. Post says: "There is one material which has been used to some extent, but which should be more generally utilized It exists in the greatest abundance and has hitherto merely cumbered the earth. We mean the cane, or reed, of the Southern States. We have seen beautiful paper made from this substance; we have seen even samples of excellent calico made of it. It could be easily and cheaply obtained in immense quantities, and by the novel 'explosive' process, which was explained last year in the Evening Post, its fibre can be quickly and, we believe, cheaply separated from the silica which envelopes it in the reed as it grows. The canes, in this process, are shut into an iron cylinder, of great strength, which is made steam-tight, and then filled with steam at a considerable pressure. The steam penetrates the cane, dissolves the silica, and—when the canes are suddenly shot out of the cylinder into the cold air—its explosive power tears the cane to pieces, and leaves the fibrous parts cleared of the others. The white fibre, after a slight cleaning, has the feeling and appearance of fine cotton, and can be used for all manufacturing purposes, we have been assured, for which cotton is used.—Two years ago a paper mill was going up at Wilmington, N. C., in which this process was to be applied for the disintegration of cane. There is no reason why it should not be generally introduced; and the parts of the Southern States now in our hands would yield abundant supplies of the cane to work with."

☞ One of the tricks of a certain class of journalists, when they desire to indulge in the fabulous or hope to manufacture consolation, is to howl and rant on the subject of the influx of contrabands. This was a favorite plea to deter men from voting the Union ticket at the last election. "Vote the Democratic ticket," insisted the tricksters, "or the free States will be overrun with contrabands." It appears now, however, that at no time have the "contrabands" interfered with white labor, and from information given by the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, it is shown that as fast as contrabands arrive within the lines of the Federal army, or as they come even further north, they are ready and willing to return to the south as army teamsters. In this capacity they make themselves very useful, as their knowledge of the roads, their acquaintance with the business, and their "intelligence" is capable of fitting them for such employment. The slave darkey will yet get his own in this fight, if it is only the pleasure of driving a loyal team against a traitor master.

COFFEE IN ILLINOIS.—It is said that G. R. Hoffman, of Effingham county, Illinois, raised last year two bushels of coffee. The seed was sent him from Australia.—The first year the plants were unproductive; the second year they bore a little, and produced a little, and produced a full crop the third year. He thinks thirty bushels can be grown per acre.

☞ A diamond weighing 12 carats, and worth between $10,000 and $13,000, is now on exhibition in Boston. It is reported to have been found some time since, in Stoke county, in the northern part of N. Carolina, on the Virginia border, near the Blue Ridge. In size it approaches a large plum stone in length, but it is deeper and broader, almost a square on the face, with rounded corners. In the rough it was about square. Each of the numerous facets had to be ground down, separately, it being unsafe to chip off corners for fear of cracking the stone. The cost of the fine sand used for this purpose was over $100, and the total charge for the work will be $1,500, more or less.

The Iowa Election—Official.

DESMOINES, IOWA, Nov. 15, 1862.

By the official count to-day, made by the State Board, it appears that the Republican majority on the State ticket is between 15,000 and 16,000. This includes the soldier's vote. Without that vote, the Republican majority is over 5,000. There is about the same majority on the Congressional ticket. Grinnel who was beaten by the home vote, has a majority of 1,300 with the soldier's vote. Wilson has 2,000. Some of the others go as high as 4,000. Wilson, of the Dubuque District, is beaten for Judge, by 200 votes.

ILLINOIS.—Returns from the entire State, except Henry County, are footed up in Chicago at 136,123 for Starne, Dem., for State Treasurer, and 117,572 for Butler, Union Democratic majority 18,551. Henry County ought to reduce this about 1,000.

A TERRIBLE DEATH.—Joseph Kellerman and family, who immigrated from Bedford county to Anderson county, Kansas, about four years ago, were again proceeding further west, when they were overtaken by prairie-fires, which consumed him and his wife and two little boys. They had resided in Anderson county until about the 30th of October last, when they started for a point some fifty miles west of their late residence. They were overtaken when they were about ten miles out and everything on or belonging to their wagon, was devoured. Three of the older children were driving the cattle and succeeded in escaping this horrible end. The facts of this terrible death were communicated to the *Bedford Inquirer*.

☞ In the U. S. Supreme Court at Washington, the black silk robes are abolished, the new members being averse to them, and the next session the judges will sit in simple broadcloth.

PITTSBURG MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG DAILY GAZETTE, SATURDAY, NOV. 22, 1862

Exchange is at par on Cincinnati, and ¼ per cent premium, selling, on New York and Philadelphia. There is no change in Coin. Gold 28 per cent premium, Silver 20c, and U. S. Demand Notes 23c.

The general market has been tolerably active—as much so as could be expected—though quotations generally remain unchanged.

GRAIN—There is no change in Wheat and we continue to quote Red from first hands at $1,15 and $1,20@1,22 for White. Barley is steady but unchanged; sale from first hands of 100 bush at $1,22, and 3,000 bush from store at $125. Rye is in demand at 75cts. Corn is selling from depot at 65cts for new Ear and 68@70c for prime old. We continue to quote Oats at 45c for new, and 50c for old from first hands and 55c from store.

GROCERIES—The market is quiet and transactions limited, though prices remain unchanged. Sugar ranges fron 10¼ to 12½c. Coffee, 32½@33½c, and Molasses 55a58c

FLOUR—The flour market is very dull, as buyers are holding off in expectation of lower prices. As yet, there has been no change and we quote Extra Family at from $6,50 to $6,75 and Rye Flour at $5,00. Sale of 600 lbs Buckwheat, in bulk, at $4,00 ₱ cwt.

OILS—There has been a slight reaction in refined Oil, to-day owing to a decline of 5c per gallon in New York, and prices are a shade lower. In the absence of sales we quote at 75a80c for fair to good, free oil, including packages. Crude also has declined; we note a sale of 700 bbls, in bulk, to arrive at 25c, and 150 bbls at 32½ including packages.

SEEDS—unchanged; sale of 200 bus of Flax at $2,30, and 125 bush Clover at $5,62. Timothy is nominal at $1,62a175.

PROVISIONS—Bacon continues dull and neglected, though prices remain unchanged. Lard is lower; sale of 8 kegs Country at 8½c; Mess Pork is held firmly at $12 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—unchanged; sale of 75 bush apples at $1,25, and 50 bush peaches at $2,50.

CHEESE—unchanged; sale of 45 bxs Common W. R. at 10a10½c, and 20 bxs prime at 11½a12c

BUTTER & EGGS—Packed Butter is firm at 12½a13c; sale of 800 lbs prime Roll at 20c. Eggs sell readily at 16a17c.

APPLES—in good supply but unchanged; sales in lots of 400 bbls at $175, $1,87, and $2.00 ₱ bbl, according to quality.

POTATOES—The market is firm but unchanged; sale of 200 bush Peach Blows at 85c.

BEANS—unchanged; sale of 60 bush at $2,25 per bushel.

HONEY—Sale of 200 lbs at 20c ₱ lb.

☞ We have yet to see the statement in a single Democratic journal that Gen Cass has written a letter to the President, conveying his fullest approval of the removal of Gen McClellan. Yet such is the fact. The veteran western statesman expresses himself as cordially satisfied with that removal, because the interests of the Union, the government and freedom demanded the change.

☞ It is suggested by an officer of the army that if the money which is appropriated for the purchase of fancy swords, sashes and belts for favorite officers in the army and navy, was used to procure cork legs and arms for disabled soldiers and sea men, greater good and more glory would be done by and gained for the donors. We think so too.

☞ The official returns of the State of New York show Mr. Seymour's majority to be 10,572. His majority in 39 precincts—those filthy dens of pollution, in which drunkenness and prostitution are the prevailing characteristics—was 10,983. Without their vote, Wadsworth would have been elected by 411.

THE BANKS EXPEDITION.—The N. Y. *Herald* says: "In the Banks expedition, New York will certainly have five regiments; Connecticut five regiments, Maine three regiments, and Massachusetts eight regiments of infantry, one of cavalry and three batteries of artillery.

SAVE YOUR RAGS.—Rags are growing scarcer and dearer every day, and unless greater care is exercised by the "good house wife," the supply of paper will become so limited that newspapers will command higher prices, and half of those now published will of necessity be suspended. Look to your rag bag, and save your rags.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—On the 29th ult., William Stonebreaker, a citizen of Rayne township, Indiana county, was instantly killed by the falling of a tree. He was engaged in gathering in his corn, and while in the act of holding the bag to have the corn thrown into it, a tree, near by, fell out of root, and he was struck on the back of his head by it, killing him instantly, while the person assisting him escaped unhurt.

☞ The Washington Chronicle tells us that before the Federal army arrived in Falmouth, the rebel authorities seized all the free negroes and slaves of suspected Union men, and sold them for the benefit of the Southern Confederacy. This most original & Christian method of raising the wind will doubtless increase the admiration of the freemen of Britain, as well as the "Dimmicrats" of the North, for their "misguided" Southern brethren to a greater height than ever before.

FIRE AT WILLIAMSPORT.—The great saw-mill of Langdon, Diven & Co, near Williamsport, together with about 400,000 feet of sawed lumber, was consumed by fire on the night of the 8th inst. It was said to be next to the largest saw mill in the world, running 150 saws. Loss about $50,000.

MARKETS.

CORRECTED weekly by Lloyd & Henry produce dealers and Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Nov. 28, 1862.

Family Flour, per bbl,	$6,25@6,62
Extra " "	6,00@6,25
Superfine,	5,50@5,75
White wheat per bushel,	$1,20@1,28
Red " "	1,20
Rye per bushel,	80
Corn per bushel,	70
Oats per bushel,	40@50
Barley per bushel,	87
Potatoes per bushel,	50@62
Cloverseed per bushel,	5,37@5,62
Timothy Seed per bushel,	1,50@1,62
Flax Seed per bushel,	1,40@1,50
Hay per ton,	10,00
Butter per pound,	16
Eggs per dozen,	12

FRED. W. RAUCH

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his Altoona friends for their custom whilst residing in their midst, and now informs them and the people of Hollidaysburg and Blair county, that he has resumed business again at his old Brewery, in Hollidaysburg, where he will be pleased to accommodate them all with the best article of Lager and other Beer, in large or small quantities.

Dealers, as well as individuals who indulge in the "beverage," are invited to give him a call at his Saloon, and sample his "malt."

November 15, 1862.

COAL LANDS For Sale.—I offer at private sale a very valuable tract of coal land situate on the Allegheny Mountain, adjoining the Tunnel coal mines, on the South, Bennington lands on the East, Hutchison & Co.'s coal mines on the North, warranted in the name of Timothy Lewis, and containing 418 acres.

This land is very desirable to any person wishing to go into the coal business, as it abounds in excellent Bituminous coal, and is near the Pennsylvania Railroad.—It will be sold cheap.

Nov. 8, 1862. THE EDITOR.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE.—I hereby give notice that I have appointed, as my Assistants, for the 17th Assessment District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

Division 1st. *S. G. Whittaker*, Huntingdon borough, Oneida, Henderson and Brady townships. P. O., Huntingdon.

2d. *Joseph Johnston*, West, Barree, Jackson and Petersburg borough. P. O., Petersburg.

3d. *Horace L. Brown*, Cassville borough, Cass, Tod, Springfield and Clay townships. P. O., Cassville.

4th. *John Garner*, Penn, Hopewell and Juniata. P. O., James Creek.

5th. *John Huyett*, Walker, Porter and Morris townships, and Alexandria borough. P. O., Alexandria.

6th. *Levi Evans*, Carbon township. P. O., Coalmont.

7th. *John R. Stonebraker*, Franklin and Warriorsmark twps. P. O., Colerain Forges.

8th. *Benj. Lutz*, Mt. Union and Shirleysburg boroughs, Union, Shirley, Cromwell, Dublin and Tell townships. P. O., Shirleysburg.

MIFFLIN COUNTY.

9th. *Jos. Milliken*, borough of Lewistown, Derry, Decatur, Granville, Bratton, Oliver, and Wayne townships, McVeytown and Newton Hamilton boroughs. P. O., Lewistown.

10th *Robt. Sterrett*, Armagh, Old and New Brown, Union and Menno townships. P. O., Reedsville.

BLAIR COUNTY.

11th. *C. Blythe Jones*, For all that part of Blair township and of Hollidaysburg and Gaysport boroughs southward of the turnpike and to the westward of the Hollidaysburg branch of the Penna. R. R., and that part of Freedom township eastward of the road leading from Hollidaysburg to Claysburg, and all of Taylor and Greenfield townships. P. O., Hollidaysburg.

12th. *Daniel C. Gibboney*, all that part of Allegheny township westward of the Hollidaysburg branch of the Penna. R. R., all of Juniata township, that part of Freedom township west of the Claysburg road.

13th. *Samuel Smith*, Frankstown, Catharine and Tyrone townships.

14th. *Robert Alexander*, Woodberry, Huston and North Woodberry townships.

15th. *George W. Russ*, Snyder, Antis and Logan townships, and that part of Allegheny township eastward of the Hollidaysburg branch of the Penna. R. R., and that part of Blair township and Hollidaysburg and Gaysport boroughs northward of the turnpike and eastward of the Hollidaysburg branch of the Penna. R. R. and Altoona bor'h. P. O., Hollidaysburg.

CAMBRIA COUNTY.

16th. *John M. Bowman*, Johnstown to Cambria City, Millville and Conemaugh borough. P. O., Johnstown.

17th. *Samuel Singer*, Conemaugh, Yoder and Taylor townships. P. O., Johnstown.

18th. *Jos. Miller*, Croyle, Richland, and Summerhill townships, and Wilmore borough. P. O., Wilmore.

19th. *John Elder*, White and Chest townships. P. O., Carrolton.

20th. *Dr. G. W. Strohecker*, Clearfield township and Chest Springs borough. P. O., Chest Springs.

21st. *Newton J. Roberts*, Cambria township and Ebensburg borough. P. O., Ebensburg.

22d. *James Conrad*, Munster and Washington townships. P. O., Hemlock.

23d. *Timothy R. Davis*, Jackson and Black Lick townships. P. O., Ebensburg.

24th. *Hugh McCoy*, Gallitzen, Loretto, and Summit boroughs, and Allegheny tp. P. O., Loretto.

25th. *John Porter*, Carroll and Susquehanna townships and Carrollton borough. P. O., Newman's Mills.

The foregoing names and districts are made by me for the present assessment. No lands are to be taxed at all, nor any property not specially mentioned in the act which is intended to reach only wealth and luxuries. I especially instruct my Assistants to be kind to our people in assessing these taxes, as our sons and brothers are fighting together in a field more dangerous than we occupy at home. And no matter what may be said by rebels in our midst, or rebel sympathizers, let them keep their temper and report the cases to me.

Any instructions needed will be always given by return of mail, and personally, if called upon.

The Assessor would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of the 17th Assessment District to section 6th, of the Excise Law:

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of any person or persons, partnerships, firms, associations, or corporations made liable to any duty, license, stamp or tax imposed by this act, when not otherwise and differently provided for, on or before the first day of August, A. D., 1862, (extended to the first day of September, A. D., 1862,) and on or before the first Monday of May in each year, and in all other cases before the day of levy, to make a list or return to the Assistant Assessor of the district where located, of the amount of annual income, the articles or objects charged with a special duty or tax, the quantity of goods, wares and merchandise made or sold, and charged with a specific or ad valorem duty or tax, the several rates and aggregate amount according to the respective provisions of this act, and according to the forms and regulations to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, for which such person or persons, partnerships, firms, associations, or corporations are liable to be assessed under and by virtue of the provisions of this act.

The Assessor will have his office in that of Judge Taylor's, in the same building, and rear of J. S. Stewart's office. Office hours from 9 a. m. till 4 p. m.

THOS. P. CAMPBELL,
Assessor for 17th Ass't Dis't of Pa.
October 18th, 1862.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1862.

Soldiers' Bounty and Back Pay.

THE undersigned, United States Attorney, for the collection of soldiers' claims against the government, will visit Washington city in the course of two or three weeks, for the purpose of obtaining the back pay and bounty of such discharged disabled or deceased soldiers or their heirs as have already placed their claims in our hands for collection, and we would take this occasion to remind all others who may entrust us with like claims, that they will be promptly and faithfully attended to, during our contemplated visit to the National Capital, if left at our office in Hollidaysburg, any time previous to the first of January. We have taken much pains to inform ourself thoroughly of all the varied ramifications of "Red Tape" process of collection of claims, and will cheerfully communicate all desired information to applicants, and furnish all the necessary blanks. No charge will be made where the application is unsuccessful; but where successful, the money or a draft therefor, will be immediately conveyed to the applicant, and a small fee only exacted for time, trouble, and expenses.

For the further information of those interested, we publish below the following specifications and directions:

BOUNTY.

Each volunteer is entitled to the bounty at the end of the war, or after he has served two years.

When an officer or soldier is killed or dies in the service, or while he is returning home, or from disease contracted while in the service, his friends are entitled to his arrears of pay and the bounty, in the following order:

1st. The widow.
2d The children, if no widow.
3d. The father, if no widow or children.
4th. The mother, if the father is dead.
5th. The brothers and sisters collectively, if both parents are dead.
6th. The legal heirs, according to the statutes of the State in which the deceased had his domicil.

Administrators are appointed when necessary, and guardians act for the wards.

BACK PAY.

Resigned officers can receive their pay immediately, by sending us their "acceptance of resignation," the name of place, time when, and the name of paymaster by whom they were last paid; and the number of horses and servants they employed in the service. We make up the accounts, collect the pay due, and remit according to directions.

Discharged soldiers can have their pay collected, by sending us their certificate of discharge and duplicate "final settlements." If they do not have the proper papers, we will procure those that are necessary from their officers.

INVALID PENSIONS.

Invalid Pensions, to continue during life, are allowed all officers or soldiers who have been wounded, disabled, or become diseased while in the service of the United States, and in either the three months' or three years' service during the present war.

A half-pay pension for five years will also be allowed the widow, or if no widow, the children under sixteen years of age of officers and soldiers who have died or been killed in the service during the present or any previous war.

To obtain these pensions, certain certificates and affidavits are essential, among which must be an affidavit or proof of identity; certificate of the commissioned officer under whom the applicant served, and the surgeon's certificate as to the applicant's disability—the nature of it, as when, where and how the wounds were received, or the disease contracted; and the degree of it as "one-half," "three-fourths," &c. These documents must accompany the applicant's declaration.

Send us all the papers in the possession of the applicant, with a brief statement of as many facts pertaining to the case as can be ascertained.

We have facilities for procuring proofs and necessary papers that are wanting.

Upon receipt of an application, we will immediately remit the necessary blanks, that can be understood by any one who applies.

It is important that all persons having such claims should have them properly made out, and presented at once, as the necessary evidence can be much more easily obtained now than it can be after much delay.

JOHN BROTHERLINE,
U. S. Attorney for Soldiers and their heirs.
Holidaysburg, Pa., Nov. 29, 1862.

Our Dead Relatives.

Persons wishing to see some beautiful specimens of marble work, can have their desires gratified by dropping in at Mr. JOHN FREEMAN'S well known stand on the corner of Allegheny and Front streets, nearly opposite Wolfe's cabinet shop.

Mr. Freeman has just finished, ready for removal to a neighboring county, a monument purchased by a young husband for his departed wife, which for appropriateness of design, and neatness of execution, can scarcely be excelled.

It consists of a solid block or base of marble, out of which rises a solid shaft of the most beautiful Italian Marble to the height of about eight feet, surmounted on the top by an imitation of flame. The shaft is an octagon in shape; on one side, about midway between the base and top, is sculptured to perfection a full blown rose. The rose is entirely raised work, the most difficult, possible, of execution. The inscription on the base, "AMANDA M., wife of J. M. HARTER, died May 4th, 1861," is a specimen of neat and tasteful "lettering" not often equalled.

There is also another specimen, consisting of a head and foot stone, for the same locality as the first, which is a splendid piece of workmanship. On observing these specimens of Freeman's work, we could not help but wonder and regret the mistakes made by many of our people in ordering from Eastern manufacturers work of this kind, when they can procure at home, for less money, just as durable, and fully as well executed work.

Mr. Freeman has worked in the best shops both in this country and in England, and is fully able to get up marble work equal to any that can be procured elsewhere. We think from the rush of work at his shop that the people are beginning to see this.

☞ George and Daniel Hostler, of Sinking Valley in this county, raised 35 bushels of cloverseed on 7 acres of land—an average of 5 bushels to the acre. Who can beat it in 1862?

☞ Thanksgiving Day was generally observed in this place. All the places of business were closed, and religious worship held in all the churches.

☞ Dr. Fahrney's Remedy can be used without restriction to diet.

☞ Nine thousand horses are employed in the hospital service of the United States army.

☞ Commissioner Boutwell has decided that an apothecary's license covers all articles usually sold by apothecaries except spirituous liquors and tobacco.

☞ Twenty of the drafted men of Montour county absolutely refuse to submit to the draft, and have so far defied the efforts of the Marshall to induce them to yield to the law.

☞ All the cotton and tobacco in Richmond has been destroyed, for fear of the Union army.

☞ Gen. Smith, the New York rebel, is rebel Secretary of War.

☞ Gen. Rosecrans has ordered the release of 3,000 bales of cotton, which were seized for the purpose of using them for breastworks in Tennessee recently. They will be shipped North as soon as the railway is open.

☞ Soldiers, see to your own health, do not trust to the Army supplies; Cholera, Fever, and Bowel complaint will follow your slightest indiscretion. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT should be in every man's knapsack. The British and the French troops use no other medicines. Only 25 cts per Box or Pot. 216

☞ The Miasma and Foul Vapors generated by the hot sun will be far more deadly to our Volunteers than the enemy's bayonets. In the Indian and Crimean Campaigns, HOLLOWAY'S PILLS were used in enormous quantities. They kept the troops in perfect health. Only 25 cents per Box. Soldiers, supply yourselves. 217

MARRIED.

On Tuesday morning last, in this place, by the Rev. D. H. Barron, E. HAMMOND, Esq., to Miss ELIZA BELL McLANAHAN.

On Thanksgiving Day, by the Rev. D H. Barron, Mr. WILLIAM MARTIN, of Albany, New York, to Miss DOLLY LEET, daughter of Major J. D. Leet, of this place.

HIDES! HIDES!—The very highest CASH PRICE will be paid for HIDES at the Tannery of
Nov. 29, 1862. FRED BYERLINE.

Notice of Appeals.

THE Assessor of the 17th Collection District of Pennsylvania hereby gives notice that in pursuance of the provisions of the 15th section of the Excise Act of Congress, approved the 1st day of July, A. D., 1862, he will hold his Appeals in the counties comprising his District, as follows:

Cambria: At Ebensburg, the 15th, 16th, and 17th days of December, A. D. 1862.

For the county of Blair, at Hollidaysburg, the 19th and 20th days.

For the county of Mifflin, at Lewistown, the 23d, 24th and 25th days.

At Huntingdon, the 27th, 30th, and 31st days. To be adjourned beyond said days, if necessary.

Assistant Assessors are hereby notified to have all their returns made out in a suitable manner.

All accounts, according to a recent decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, must be made out in mercantile style, verified and receipted.

No Assessor nor Assistant Assessor is qualified to administer an oath by virtue of his office.

But one return of the property of residents of your division is necessary to be made.

The record list refers to property of non-residents. In such cases you will consult the law and follow it strictly.

THOS. P. CAMPBELL,
Nov. 29, 1862. Assessor.

NEW GOODS.

E. G. PRICE

HAS just received at his store on the corner of Blair and Montgomery streets Hollidaysburg, a very large and extensive assortment of

DRESS GOODS,

For Ladies, embracing all the latest, prettiest, and most fashionable patterns.

ALSO,

A complete assortment of

DOMESTIC & HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

Too tedious to enumerate, consisting of A fine style of Delaines; Traveling Goods, Reps, Mourning and Second Mourning Calicoes, Chintzes, Ginghams, bleached and unbleached Muslins, Canton Flannel, Wool Flannels, all colors; Sack Flannel, all wool shepherd Plaid; Wool Plaids for children; black and colored all wool Delaines; black, colored and fancy Silk for Dresses; Dress Trimmings, Gloves and Gauntlets,

Fleeced Stockings for ladies, children's Stockings; a fine assortment of Shawls for men and ladies &c., &c., &c.

Also, all kinds of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts,

Jeans, &c., for men and boys.

A large assortment of

HARDWARE AND QUEENSWARE.

Boots and Shoes,

Of every style and price for Ladies, Misses, Children, Men and Boys.

Family Flour, Groceries Provisions, Salt and Fish,

always on hand at the lowest prices.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Goods and the highest market price allowed.

Call and examine my stock and be convinced that I have the largest, cheapest and best assortment of Goods in the market.

☞ The highest cash prices paid for Wheat and all other kinds of Grain.

November 22, 1862.

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Arthur Hill, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration have this day been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Blair county, on the estate of Arthur Hill, late of the borough of Hollidaysburg, in the county of Blair. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN DEAN, Administrator.
Nov. 22, 1862—6t.

COAL AND LUMBER LANDS.

WE have several thousand acres of very valuable Coal and Lumber lands in this county for sale. Any person desiring them will be furnished with full particulars. Persons wishing to purchase would do well by calling on JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 22, 1862.

TIMBER FOR SALE.

I WILL sell the right to cut saw logs, ties, &c., on 433 acres of land within 1½ miles of Fostoria, Blair county, for one thousand dollars cash. JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 22, 1862.

BLANKS FOR SOLDIERS.

AT great expense and trouble we have got up (to accommodate Lawyers and others in this and the adjoining counties,) all the Blanks necessary to procure, First;

BLANK FORMS FOR

$100 Bounty and Back Pay;
Invalid Pensions;
Widows' Pensions;
Minor Children's Pensions;
Mothers' Pensions;
Sisters' Pensions.

They are beautifully printed on fine, strong paper, with margiual notes, and full printed instructions on the back of each, showing how they should be filled up in each case.

All orders accompanied with $1 or more, cash, will receive prompt attention. These Blanks are exactly in conformity with the new regulations of Government, and are approved by the Departments at Washington.

Nov. 22, 1862. THE EDITOR.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Blair county to distribute the balance in the hands of James Condron, administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels which were of Elizabeth Double, late of Frankstown township, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at the Law Office of Blair & Dean, in Hollidaysburg, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of December, A. D., 1862, when and where all persons interested may attend, if they think proper.

Nov. 15, 1862. JNO. DEAN, Auditor.

Auditor's Notice.

J. G. Pomroy, for use, &c., vs. John C. Heylman & J. R. Jones. | In the Court of Common Pleas of Blair county. Vend. Ex. No. 15, October Term, 1862.

AND now, to wit, Nov. 3d, 1862, on motion, the Court appoint John Dean Auditor to distribute money in the hands of the Sheriff arising from the sale of the real estate of above named defendants, on above stated writ of Ven Ex., said real estate being situate partly in Blair and partly in Cambria county.

Notice is hereby given that the Auditor above named will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Hollidaysburg, on SATURDAY, the 13th of December, 1862, where all persons interested may attend.

Nov. 15, 1862. JOHN DEAN, Auditor.

Ebensburg "Alleghenian" publish 3 times and charge this office.

Dr Peter Fahrney,

PHISICIAN for Chronic Diseases,
Near Martinsburg,
Blair County,
Penn'a.

Dr. Fahrney's Celebrated Remedy for **The Blind and Bleeding Piles** can be had at this office, for 25cts. a Box, or 5 boxes for a dollar. 2—6

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.—
OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF 17th Dist., Pennsylvania, Main st., Johnstown

Notice to Distillers of Spirits, Refiners of Coal Oil and Brewers.

The attention of parties residing in the 17th District, comprising the counties of Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon and Mifflin, who are engaged in either of the above named occupations, is called to sections 39, 41, 47, 50 and 51 of the Excise Law of July 1st, 1862, wherein they are required to make monthly and tri-monthly returns and payments to the Collector of the District. The books for making returns and keeping accounts of articles produced will be furnished to parties by my deputies or the assistant assessors in their respective divisions, during the present month. I will announce the appointment of my deputy collectors in the counties of Blair, Huntingdon and Mifflin as soon as the appointments are made.

SAMUEL J. ROYER, Col, 17th Dis.
Johnstown, Nov, 15, 1962

WHOLESALE ONLY.

AMERICAN STATIONERY WAREHOUSE.

JOHN J. MERRITT,

Importer, Wholesale Stationer

and Sole Agent

Windsor and Clifton Mills Premium Papers,

Consisting of Commercial Notes, Letters, Bill, Legal and Foolscaps,

No. 18 BEEKMAN STREET,
Near Nassau, New York.

Also, Proprietor and Sole Agent for the following new and useful articles:

Oliver's Patent Erasive Tips.

This Tip is different from any heretofore made, being easily fitted to any pencil; is manufactured from Vulcanized Rubber of the best erasive quality; is easily changed from one pencil to another; and sold at an extremely low price. It is the most durable article of the kind in the market.

Burnet's Patent Rubber Inkstand & Rack.

An opaque inkstand, preserving ink from the decomposing effect of light.

Green's Patent Ink Eraser and Paper Cleaner.

The best article made for rubbing out pencil marks, accomplishing the work in one-half the time of ordinary rubber.

The Patent Combination Paper Cutter and Ruler.

A new and useful article, combining in one the uses of two indispensable articles

Platt's Patent Portable Copying Press,

A light, cheap and useful article.

Merritt & Brown's Pig Pen,

A very superior steel pen, made and selected with the greatest care, put up 2 dozen in a box, 6 boxes enclosed in another neatly finished box—the most convenient shape possible for retailing.

I have just received a full and complete assortment of the GENUINE ARNOLD'S WRITING FLUID.

The National Portrait Chess and Checker Board,

A neat, durable and cheap article for the million, comprising on the unused squares fine life-like photographic pictures of our prominent Generals and commanders; also, the President, Secretary of State, &c. The pictures alone are worth at least double the cost of the Board.

All orders will receive prompt and careful attention.

Call and examine one of the largest and best assorted stocks of Stationery in the United States. JOHN J. MERRITT,
Wholesale Stationer,
Nov. 15, 1862. 18 Beekman st., N. Y.

Office of Jay Cooke,

SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,

At JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers,

114 *SOUTH THIRD STREET,*

Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1862.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Subscription Agent by the Secretary of the Treasury, is now prepared to furnish, at once the

New 20 Year 6 per ct. Bonds

of the United States, designated as "Five-Twenties," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and authorized by act of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1000.

The REGISTER BONDS in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1000, $5000.

Interest at Six per cent. per annum will commence from date of purchase, and is

PAYABLE IN GOLD,

Semi-Annually, which is equal, at the present premium on gold, to about EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Farmers, Merchants, Mechanics, Capitalists, and all who have any money to invest, should know and remember that these Bonds are, in effect, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon all Railroads, Canals, Bank Stocks and Securities, and the immense products of all the Manufactures, &c., &c., in the country; and that the full and ample provision made for the payment of the interest and liquidation of principal, by Customs Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue, serves to make these Bonds the

Best, Most Available, and Most Popular Investment in the Market.

Subscriptions received at PAR in Legal Tender Notes, or notes and checks of banks at par in Philadelphia. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at this office.

A full supply of Bonds will be kept on hand for immediate delivery.

JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent.
November 15, 1862—3m.

Steam Engine.

WE HAVE AUTHORITY TO SELL A Complete STEAM ENGINE of twelve or fifteen horse-power, suitable for a saw or flouring mill. No boilers. It is in town. Price $500. Payment to suit the purchaser. Inquire of the Editor. Oct. 21, 1862.—tf

HORSES, HORSES,

I WILL attend at the American House, in Hollidaysburg, on Mondays and Tuesdays of each week, for the purpose of purchasing Government Horses, for which I will pay the highest price in CASH.

ALSO—A few superior horses will be purchased for private use.

S. A. CORMACK.
October 25, 1862-pd.

Lager Beer Saloon.

ENGLEBRETH GROMULLER,

First Door East of McNamara's Store, on Juniata Street,

WILL accomodate all with fresh Lager Beer, Ales, Sardines, Schwitzer, Segars, and Refreshments of all kinds.

Give him a call at his old and well established Saloon. Nov. 15, 1862.

Milk!

THE subscriber will furnish MILK at the door of every one desiring it in Hollidaysburg and vicinity, every morning except Sunday. He hopes to merit and receive the patronage of the the public.

JOHN McGINNIS.
Caldwell's Farm, Nov. 15, 1862.

Blair County Bounty.

Notice to Recruiting Officers and all others interested:

AT a meeting of the County Commissioners of Blair county, held in their office at Hollidaysburg, the 13th day of October, 1862, the following, among other business, was transacted:

Whereas, The Commissioners of Blair county offered bounty to all persons who would enlist in the service of the United States, for the purpose of raising the quota of volunteers for said county, and thus avoid the draft,

And Whereas, The desired number has already been raised, therefore

Resolved, That the Board will pay no more bounty to volunteers after the 13th day of October, 1862.

By order of the Board,
H. A. CALDWELL, Clerk.

NEW FIRM!

New Store!---New Goods!

AND PLENTY OF THEM!

FRANK McCOY & Co.,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Hollidaysburg, Gaysport and vicinity, that they have taken the large store room on the north side of the Diamond, Hollidaysburg, where they have just opened a large and entirely new stock of

DRESS GOODS,

For the Ladies, embracing all the latest, prettiest and most fashionable patterns. Also, a complete assortment of

DOMESTIC & HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

which they deem it unnecessary to enumerate.

BOOTS & SHOES,

of every style and price for Ladies, Misses, Children, Men and Boys.

Family Flour, Groceries and Provisions, always on hand at the lowest prices.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods and the highest market price allowed.

Call and examine our stock and be convinced that we have the largest, cheapest and best assortment of goods in the market.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 1, 1862—1y.

TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

THE WASHINGTON CITY

Pennsylvania Soldiers' Relief

ASSOCIATION,

MAKES this, its second appeal to you for material aid, in further prosecuting the plans it has now matured. It does so, not because its *first* appeal was not most generously responded to, but because the new exigencies of the times demand corresponding efforts and sacrifices of all of us.

This Association is no longer a mere experiment, as when in June last it came before you. Then, its labors were all in the future, and it was entering upon them with a trembling hope of usefulness; now, it looks back upon its achievements; it appeals confidently to what it has done and is doing. Witnesses for it are in every hospital in and about this city; and not there alone, but wherever, since the Association had an existence, there has been a battle, or a suffering band of Pennsylvania Soldiers. Its bounty and its care were felt at Harrison's Landing, at Newport News, at Annapolis, and at Centreville.

We appeal to you, not only because our hospitals are now full, but because Pennsylvania will soon have nearly twice as many of her sons in the field as she had when the Association was organized. Winter is coming. Supplies of woolen under-clothing, in addition to such articles as you have already so generously sent to us, will be specially needed, and should be provided at once. We shall need *Money*, also, to carry on the operations of the Association. Of this we have hitherto had an ample supply, but the demands upon us are every day becoming more urgent, until our fund is running low.

The Association has at its Rooms, No. 5 WASHINGTON BUILDING, cor. of 7th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, lists of the names of Pennsylvania Soldiers in the hospitals here and, as far as possible, elsewhere. It designs and will labor to place in their hands and about them, those little nameless comforts which no government, however paternal, and no government agency, however complete or efficient, can procure or distribute. It will endeavor to impart at its Rooms such information as may conduce to the great purpose in view—the comfort of the sick and suffering Soldier from our State.

To secure the co-operation of numbers in accomplishing the ends thus generally stated, the Association has adopted a Constitution, and chosen a board of officers, consisting of a President, five Vice Presidents, and Executive Committee of Thirteen, and a Finance Committee of Seven, a Treasurer, and a Recording and Corresponding Secretary. The Executive Committee has appointed a number of subordinate committees, each with their appropriate duties. They have also selected a Store-keeper and provided a store-room. The Finance Committee is enjoined to collect funds and other supplies, and empowered to appoint, if found necessary, subordinate committees to visit you, and in person ask your aid. Contributors will send *money* donations to any member of the undersigned Finance Committee, or to JAY COOKE & Co, Treasurer. All inquiries relative to Soldiers should be directed to the Corresponding Secretary.

Goods sent to the care of R. C. HALE, Quartermaster General of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg, for the Pennsylvania Relief Association, Washington, D. C., will be forwarded to the Association free of expense. To this we call special attention.

With entire confidence the Association again appeals to the loyalty and generosity of our people to replenish our Treasury and our Store-house.

In behalf of the Finance Committee,
D. L. EATON, Chairman.

BLAIR COUNTY

MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the *Marble Business*, in all its various branches, at the old stand, corner of Allegheny and Front streets, where he is prepared to furnish,

Headstones, Tombs, MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS, MANTLES, &c., &c.,

in a neat and workmanlike manner on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring any thing in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.

JOHN FREEMAN.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

SAMUEL J. FRIES.....STEPHEN WINTERS.

GAS-BURNING PARLOR, AND COOK STOVES.

THE SUBSCRIBERS would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns, which they will sell at the most reduced prices. They are partly of the latest improved Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Gas-Burning, Cook and Parlor Stoves, the very latest, best and cheapest.

They have also added to their stock a large supply of Hardware, Cutlery, Tools, Coal Oil Lamps, Copper Kettles, &c., &c.

Their new store is on Virginia street, nearly opposite Mann's store, in Altoona. The old shop and store is still continued on Annie street, East Ward.

They have also Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, a Coppersmithing room, and do roofing and spouting on short notice.

FRIES & WINTERS.
Altoona, April 18, 1862.

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN'S

COMMERCIAL COLLEGES,

Cooper Union, N. Y.; Y. Hamilton Building, Brooklyn.

BOOK-KEEPING, COMMERCIAL LAW, ARITHMETIC, PENMANSHIP, CORRESPONDENCE, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges are comprised in BRYANT, STRATTON & Co.'s Chain of Commercial Colleges, located as above, and in Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, and afford the best possible facilities for acquiring a thorough Commercial Education.

A Scholarship issued by these Colleges will be good throughout the "Chain"—time unlimited. Call or send for Circular

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN,
1-44] Cooper Union, N. Y. City.

$30. Employment! $100

COMMERCIAL AGENTS WANTED, TO SELL GOODS FOR THE ADAMS

(A NEW ENGLAND)

MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

WE will give a commission of one hundred per cent. on all goods sold by our Agents, or we will pay $30 to $100 per month, and pay all necessary expenses. For particulars address, with stamp,

CHARLES RUGGLES, Gen. Ag't.,
For the Adams Manufacturing Co., Detroit, Mich. 17—1 8

600,000 MALE or FEMALE AGENTS TO SELL LLOYD'S NEW STEEL PLATE COUNTY COLORED MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, CANADAS, & NEW BRUNSWICK.

From recent surveys, completed Aug. 10, 1862; cost $20,000 to engrave it and one year's time.

Superior to any $10 map ever made by Colton or Mitchel, and sells at the low price of fifty cents; 370,000 names are engraved on this map.

It is not only a County Map, but it is also a

COUNTY & RAILROAD MAP

of the United States and Canadas combined in one, giving

EVERY RAILROAD STATION and distances between

Guarantee any woman or man $3 to $5 per day, and will take back all maps that cannot be sold and refund the money.

Send for $1 worth to try.

Printed instructions how to canvass will be furnished all our agents.

Wanted—Wholesale Agents for our maps in every State, California, Canada, England, France, and Cuba. A fortune may be made with a few hundred dollar capital. *No Competition.* J. T. LLOYD, No. 164 Broadway, New York.

The War Department uses our map of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, cost $100,000, on which is marked Antietam Creek Sharpsburg, Maryland Hights, Williamsport Ferry, Rhorersville, Noland's Ford, and all others on the Potomac, and every other place in Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, or money refunded.

LLOYD'S

TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF KENTUCKY, OHIO, INDIANA, and ILLINOIS,

is the only authority for Gen. Buell, and the War Department. Money refunded to any one finding an error in it. Price, 50 cents.

From the Tribune, Aug. 2.

LLOYD'S MAP OF VIRGINIA, MARYLAND, AND PENNSYLVANIA.—This Map is very large; its cost is but 25 cents, and *it is the best which can be purchased.*"

LLOYD'S GREAT MAP OF THE MISSISIPPI RIVER—*From actual Surveys* by Capts. Bart and Wm. Bowen, Mississippi River Pilots, of St. Louis, Mo., shows every man's plantation and owner's name from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico—1,350 miles.—over sand-bar, island town, landing and all places 20 miles back from the river—colored in counties and States. Price, $1, in sheets, $2, pocket form, and $2.50 on linen, with rollers. Ready Sept 20.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 17, 1862.

J. T. LLOYD—*Sir:* Send me your Map of the Mississippi River, with price per hundred copies. Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, commanding the Mississippi squadron, is authorized to purchase as many as are required for use of that squadron.

GIDEON WELLS, Secretary of the Navy.
October 4, 1862.

GEORGE KOON, Justice of the Peace,
Newry, Blair county, Pa.

POETRY.

When the Great Rebellion's Over

Climbed the baby on her knee,
With an airy, childish grace;
Prattled in her lovely face,
"When will papa come to me?"
"Papa?" soft the mother cried—
"Papa! ah! the naughty rover!
Sweet, my pet he'll come to thee
When the great Rebellion's over."

"Mamma once had rosy cheeks,
Danced and sang a merry tune;
Now she rocks me neath the moon:
Sits and sighs, but scarcely speaks.
Sad the smile the mother wore—
"Sweet, mamma has lost her lover,
She will blush and sing no more
Till the great Rebellion's over!

"Till the hush of peace shall come,
Like a quiet fall of Snow,
And the merry troops shall go
Marching back to hearts at home"—
"Papa—home?" the baby lisped,
Balmy breathed as summer clover,
"Yes, my darling, home at last,
And the sad Rebellion over.

Entered at the open door,
While the mother soothed her child,
One who neither spoke nor smiled,
Standing on the sunny floor.
Wistful eyes met mournful eyes,
Hope took flight, like airy plover;
Ah! poor heart, thou'lt wait in vain
Till the great rebellion's over!

Heart, poor heart! too weak to save,
Vain your tears--your longings vain—
Summer winds and summer rain
Beat already on his grave!
From the flag upon his breast,
(Truer breast it ne'er shall cover!)
From its mouldering colors, wet
With his blood, shall spring beget
Lily, rose, and violet,

And a wreath of purple clover.
With a flag upon his breast,
They have hid away your lover—
Weep not! wail not! let him rest!
Having bravely stood the test,
He shall rank among the blest,
When the great Rebellion's over.

MISCELLANEOUS.

☞ Gen. Geo. B. McClellan is strongly commended in various Democratic journals for election to the U. S. Senate from New Jersey. The suggestion strikes us as excellent for several reasons. In the first place, Gen. McClellan is a fair-minded, sound-hearted, kindly-natured man, who will treat the Administration and the War more fairly than any other man whom the Copperheads now dominant and rampant in New Jersey could be induced to vote for. Next, he is a possible candidate for next President, and it is but fair to give the People a touch of his quality as a statesman preliminary to 1864. And, in the third place, no other man in America—not even Gen. Buell—has contributed so signally to the late Democratic triumphs in the Middle States as Gen. McClellan. If, then, there be gratitude or honor among the leading beneficiaries of those triumphs, they will see that he is offered forthwith one of the best places within the gift of their party. Talk about 1864 is very well in its way, but there is nothing like pay down.—*N. Y. Trib.*

Compromise.

There are those who still prate of compromise in our great quarrel. To such we commend the following strong passage from the Westminster Review—the logical conclusion of a very able review of the whole question:

"There is no possible ground of compromise; these the Americans themselves have long since exhausted. The principles at stake have now come face to face; they do not admit of mediation. The South have taken to the sword, and have but hastened the inevitable doom of that institution in whose defence they have drawn it."

"These the Americans have long since exhausted," most truly says the reviewer. All our compromises, however well intended, where the great principles of the rights of man were involved, have been unfortunate; and now we are called upon to face the naked and tremendous issue, enormously magnified by these very compromises.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE ART OF HOUSE-KEEPING.—It is sometimes said that there are less improvements in the art of house-keeping than any other—It is quite clear that there are not enough of them, and those which are made are not generally adopted. Let us refer to what we regard as an improvement in the little art of shelling beans. The old method was making use of the thumb and fingers; then the use of a needle to prepare the pod to open readily. Now, the method is to pour upon the pods a quantity of scalding water and the beans slip very easily from the pod. By pouring scalding water on apples, the skin may be easily slipped off, and much labor saved.

THE BACKBONE BENT.—The backbone counties are giving us "fits." They have gone back to their first love, and "Liberty lies bleeding." But "Truth crushed to earth will rise again." Hail Columbia!—Nil desperandum! Erin go Unum, E Pluribus bragh! Go it, butternuts! hemp is plenty.—*Cleveland Herald.*

☞ It must be a happy thought to a lover that his blood and that of his sweetheart mingles perhaps in the same musquito.

Bank Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the undersigned, citizens of Pennsylvania, have formed an association for the purpose of establishing a Bank of issue, discount, and deposit, under the provisions of the Act entitled "A supplement to an Act to establish a system of free banking in Pennsylvania, and to secure the public against loss from insolvent Banks," approved the first day of May, A. D. 1861, to be called

BLAIR COUNTY BANK,

To be located in the Borough of Hollidaysburg, and County of Blair, to consist of a capital of fifty thousand dollars, in shares of fifty dollars each with the privilege of increasing the same to any amount not exceeding in all two hundred thousand dollars.

ALEX. JOHNSTON,
JOHN G. MILES,
ESSINGTON HAMMOND,
JAMES GARDNER,
R. R. BRYAN.

Hollidaysburg, July 12, 1862—6m.

ALTOONA DIRECTORY.

CHURCHES, MINISTERS, &c.

PRESBYTERIAN—Rev. A. B. Clarke, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in same room at 9½ o'clock in the morning.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Rev. W. Lee Spottswood, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in the same room at 2 o'clock P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN—Rev. C. L. Ehrenfeld, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in same room at 9 o'clock A. M.

BAPTIST—Rev. A. H. Sembower, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock.—Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

UNITED BRETHREN—Rev. Samuel Kephart, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in the same room at 9 o'clock in the morning.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—(No regular Pastor.)—Preaching on Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

ENGLISH CATHOLIC—Rev. John Tuigg, Pastor—Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

GERMAN CATHOLIC—Rev. ——— Pastor—Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

AFRICAN METHODIST—Rev. Alexander Johnson, Pastor—Preaching every Fourth Sabbath in each month. Prayer Meeting every Friday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at two o'clock in the afternoon.

MEETINGS OF ASSOCIATIONS.

Mountain Lodge, No. 281, A. Y. M., meets on second Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the third story of the Masonic Temple.

Mountain R. A. Chapter, No. 189, A. Y. M., meets on the first Thursday of each month, at 7½ o'clock, P.M., in the same room as above.

Mountain Council No. 9, A. Y. M., meets on the first Monday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

Mountain Council, No. 9, R. & S. M., meets on the first Monday of each month, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., in same room as above.

Mountain Commandery, No. 10, K. T., meets on the fourth Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clok, P. M., in same room as above.

Altoona Lodge, No. 473, I. O. of O. F., meets every Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

Veranda Lodge, No. 532, I. O. of O. F., meets every Tuesday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in third story of Patton's Building, on Virginia street.

Winnebago Tribe, No. 35, I. O. R. M., meets every Tuesday evening in the second story of Masonic Temple. Council fire kindled at 7th run 30th breath.

Altoona Division, No. 311, S. of T., meets every Saturday evening at 7 o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Jacob M Cherry, John W. Humes, Justices of the Peace.
John Allison, Burgess.
Town Council—A A Smith, Daniel Laughman, John Louden, Jacob Hesser, C R Hostetter, N J Mervine.
S M Woodkok, Clerk to Council.
Daniel Laughman, Borough Treasurer.
School Directors—Henry C Dern, John Shoemaker, J B Hileman, Wm Boyden, James Lowther, N A Beck.
J B Hileman, Treasurer of School Board.
Joseph K Ely, High Constable.
Joseph K Ely, Collector of State, County, Borough and School Tax.
Auditors—John A Nichols, C J Mann, Alex McCormick.
Assessor—Daniel Price.
Assistant Assessors—Jacob Hesser, J L Reifsnyder.
Judge of Elections—East Ward, John B Warfel. West Ward, Michael Clabaugh. North Ward, John Shoemaker.
Inspectors—East Ward, Wm Rodamer John Hickey. West Ward, Geo W Kessler, John Bowman. North Ward, Robt Green, Alex McCormick.

HOLLIDAYSBURG POST OFFICE.

MAILS LEAVE.

MORNING—		
Philadelphia	6.50	A. M.
Eastern Way	6.50	"
Pittsburgh	6.50	"
Western Way	6.50	"
Altoona	6.50	"
Bedford	5.00	P. M.
Duncansville	5.00	"
EVENING—		
Philadelphia Through	6.30	P. M.
Harrisburg "	6.30	"
Pittsburgh "	6.30	"
Altoona "	6.30	"

MAILS ARRIVE.

MORNING—		
Philadelphia Through	9.15	A M.
Harrisburg "	9.15	"
Pittsburg "	9.15	"
Western Way	12	M.
Altoona		"
EVENING—		
Philadelphia Through	8.15	P. M.
Eastern Way	8.15	P. M.
Altoona		"

THE SOLDIER'S TRUE FRIEND
ALWAYS READY.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Long marches, sore and stiff joints, blistered and inflamed feet, all these Soldiers must endure, MOTHERS Remember This, when your sons are grasping their muskets to meet danger, think what relief a single pot of this All Healing and Cooling Salve will give to the one you love when far away from home and friends. It hardens and makes tough the feet so that they can endure great fatigue. It soothes and relieves the inflamed and stiffened joints, leaving them suple, strong and vigorous, while for

Sabre Cuts and Gunshot Wounds

It stands unequalled, removing and prevetlty ing every vestige of inflamation and geand drawing the edges together, it quickly and completely heals the most frightful wounds.

Wives and Sisters of our Volunteers.

You can not put into the Knapsacks of your husbands and brothers, a more valuable or more necessary gift than a supply of this

Extraordinary Military Salve.

The lonely sentry walking his rounds at night, exposed to drenching rains and chill night air, is often seized with most Violent Pains, cough and suffocating hoarseness, first symptoms of Quick Consumption, but if supplied with Holloway's Pills and Holloway's Ointment, all danger is averted, a few Pills taken night and morning, and the Ointment briskly rubbed twice a day over the throat and chest will remove the Severest Pains and stop the most distressing or Dangerous cough. Therefore we say to the whole Army,

Soldiers attention!!

See to your own health, do not trust to the Army supplies although most valuable. These Pills and Ointment have been thoroughly tested, they are the only remedies used in the European camps and Barracks, for over forty years Doctor Holloway has supplied all the Armies in Europe, and during the Crimean Campaign he established a depot at Balaclava, for the exclusive sale of these Great Remedies, many a time his special Agent there has sold over a ton in weight of the Ointment in a single day. These terrible and fatal enemies of the Soldier in camp, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Scurvy, Sores and Scorfulous Eruptions, all disappear like a charm before these Pills and Ointment, and now while the cry rings throughout the land,

To Arms! To Arms!!

Do not let these brave men perish by disease, placing in their hands these Precious Remedies, that will enable them to resist the dangerous exposures, the Fevers, the chills and the wounds which they cannot avoid, and what is more, cannot frequently get succor in the moment of need, whereas if our brave men have only to put their hands into their knapsacks and find there a sure remedy for all the casualities of the battle field. How many thousands of lives would thus be saved who would otherwise perish before relief could be obtained.

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf* to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. 1—25

STEAM SAW-MILL.—I will sell, at private sale, my new and elegant Portable Steam Circular Saw Mill, Engine, Boilers, Lath Mill, &c., &c., known as the "Tub Spring Mills," because the most of the timber close to them is exhausted.

Oct. 14, 1862. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

BLAIR COUNTY MUTUAL PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY will insure property of all descriptions as cheaply as any other safe company. This company has been in operation nearly ten years, during which time it has insured property to the amount of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, yet its affairs have been managed with so much safety and economy that but four assessments have been laid on Premium Notes in the ten years. For an insurance of one thousand dollars for that time the average expense per year has been $2,50; as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other mutual company.

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AGENTS: D. T. Caldwell, Altoona; R. A. McCoy, Ebensburg; Daniel Hicks, Duncansville, N. Campbell, Martinsburg; Robt. Waring, Tyrone city. 1—25

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RUPTURE CAN BE CURED BY A TRUSS OF THE RIGHT KIND, IF PROPERLY FITTED AND DULY ATTENDED TO. This has been abundantly demonstrated in innumerable instances by the use of the MULTIPEDAL TRUSS of DR. RIGGS, during the last few years. This Truss being covered with Hard Rubber, is perfectly waterproof, may be used in bathing, and is always cleanly as well as indestructible by ordinary usage. If not satisfactory after a fair trial of sixty days, it may be returned. It challenges comparison with any Truss known.

Dr. RIGGS' Office, No. 2 Barclay st., New York. Nov. 15, 1862.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S
DENTAL REMEDIES
ARE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD,
INSURING
FINE TEETH AND A SWEET BREATH,
AND
Curing Toothache and Neuralgia.

DO you wish to be blessed with and admired for PEARLY WHITE and Sound TEETH? Use Dr. WM. B. HURD'S UNRIVALLED TOOTH POWDER, warranted free from acid, alkali, or any injurious substance. Price 25 cents per box.

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Do you wish to be certain that your BREATH is pure, sweet, and agreeable to husband or wife, lover or friends? Use Dr. HURD'S CELEBRATED MOUTH WASH. Price 37 cents per bottle.

This astringent wash is also the best remedy in the world for CANKER, BAD BREATH, BLEEDING GUMS, SORE MOUTH, etc. It has cured hundreds.

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They do not adhere nor blister, but soothe and charm pain away. Try them. Price, 18 and 37 cents. Mailed on receipt of price.

Do you wish a complete set of DENTAL REMEDIES and a TREATISE ON PRESERVING TEETH? Get DR. W. B. HURD'S DENTAL TREASURY, the neatest and most valuable present that one friend can make to another. Price, $1. Sent by Express on receipt of price.

For sale at all the best stores throughout the country.

CAUTION.—As there are dealers who take advantage of our advertisements to impose upon their customers inferior preparations, it is necessary to insist upon what you call for, and you will GET THE BEST, thoroughly tested, and prepared by an experienced and scientific Dentist, Treasurer of the New York State Dentists' Association, and Vice President of the New York City Dental Society.

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WM. B. HURD & CO., New York.

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BALLOON VIEW OF
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FORTY-FIVE SQUARE FEET OF CANVAS,
Elegantly Lithographed
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Particularly adapted to the
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FURNITURE of all descriptions always on hand or made to order.

☞ Coffins made to order, and a HEARSE furnished free in town and country.

Hollidaysburg, May 31, 1862.

SIGEL SALOON.

JOS. FOGLE, Proprietor.
In the Brick Building on Blair Street, near the Rail Road Depot.

'One Flag—One Country—Zwei Lager!'

FRESH LAGER, ALES, Sardines, Shwitzer, Segars, and Refreshment of all kinds. Everybody and their friends are respectfully invited to give him a call. [Jan. 3d, 1862. tf.]

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FURNITURE WAREHOUSE,

805 and 811 Chestnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

(Late Levy & Co.'s Dry Goods Store.)

GEO. J. HENKELS,

Formerly 524 Walnut St.

August 30, 1862.

Female Medical College,
OF PENNSYLVANIA,
North College Avenue
PHILADELPHIA,
(NEAR GIRARD COLLEGE.)

THE thirteenth annual session of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, October 15th, 1862, and continue five months.

The peculiar condition of our country induced the Faculty to omit the session of 1861-2. During this recess, however, neither the cause nor its friends have been idle. The Women's Hospital of Philadelphia has gone into successful operation, and this, with its daily Clinic and Dispensary, offers facilities never before possessed for the satisfactory prosecution of our objects.

The Faculty, therefore, in issuing this announcement congratulate the friends of the cause that the means so long desired and needed for obtaining familiarity with disease and practical skill in its treatment, are now in this city, for the first time, available to women engaged in the study of medicine.

The College possesses ample facilities for imparting thorough scientific instruction upon the various branches of a Medical education; the lectures and demonstrations being aided by an excellent Museum of Papier Mache models, Drawings, Natural Preparations, Microscopes and other apparatus.

Patiently, from year to year, the Corporators and Faculty of this College have prosecuted their labors amid many obstacles, sustained by the profound conviction that their object was right, and was destined to succeed; and every year's experience has but confirmed their belief that the study and practice of medicine are admirably adapted to woman's nature, that the world and the profession need her, that success awaits her when duly educated for her office, and that her entrance into this fitting and enlarged sphere of virtuous activity is the harbinger of increased happiness and health for woman and for the race.

The Faculty are deeply impressed with the necessity of raising the general standard of Medical education, and it is their earnest desire to render those who go forth as the Alumni of this school, so thoroughly fitted for their work as to claim and receive the confidence and respect of the community and the profession.

The curriculum of study in this Institution and the requirements for graduation, are in all respects as high as those of the best Medical Schools in this country. The candidate must have been engaged in the study of medicine for three years, and must have attended in different years, two courses of lectures on each of the following subjects: Chemistry and Toxicology, Anatomy and Histology, Materia Medica and General Therapeutics, Physiology and Hygiene, Principles and Practice of Medicine, Principles and Practice of Surgery, Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, and must also have taken two courses of instruction in Practical Anatomy, and presented a Thesis on some medical subject of her own composition and penmanship.

THE FEES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Professor's tickets each $10 00, making $70 the first year, and $70 the second year.—Practical Anatomy $5 each session. No fees are required for lectures after the second session. Graduation fee $25. Whole cost of two or more courses of lectures and graduation $175. Six students will be admitted annually to the lectures, on the payment of $20 per session, by making application at least thirty days before the opening of the session, accompanied by testimonials as to character, age, occupation, qualifications and want of means.

The College has been removed from 627 Arch street, and located in a building contiguous to the new Hospital. Board will be secured for such students as may request it convenient to the College.

FARM TO LET.—I will rent a farm of one hundred acres, with the improvements, orchard, &c., including a saw mill, situate on Mill Run, two and a half miles west of Altoona.

ALSO—I will sell 800 acres of the land adjoining it, in lots of 50 or 100 acres, to suit purchasers, on easy terms.

Oct. 4, 1862. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

FARMS FOR THE POOR MAN.

The subscriber offers at private sale, the balance of his lands in "THE KETTLE," near Altoona, at $5 per acre, payable in twenty years or less, with interest. He will sell any number of acres the purchaser may desire.—The soil is very good—scarcely second to the best in Blair county.

JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, Oct. 15th, 1862.

SAMUEL S. BLAIR.....JOHN DEAN.
BLAIR & DEAN,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Hollidaysburg, Blair County, Pa.,
Oct. 18, '61

"THE MATTHEWS FARM."

I OFFER at private sale 32 acres of land situate near Coleman's Mill, in Logan township, below Altoona, on which are erected a good log house and stable and other improvements. About twenty acres cleared and under fence, a good spring of water at the door, a good meadow, &c. It is known as the "Matthews Farm."

THE EDITOR.
November 15, 1862.

THE HOUSEKEEPERS'
NEW FURNITURE POLISH.

PREPARED from an improved receipt by the proprietor of the "BROTHER JONATHAN POLISH," is certified by all the leading New York Furniture Dealers and Piano Forte Makers to be the best in the world for Removing Scratches, Marks and Dirt, and restoring a high and lasting gloss to all kinds of Varnished work, from Furniture to Leather. It is cheaper and better than Varnish, dries immediately, and is easily applied. With a piece of Canton Flannel and a bottle or two of this NEW FURNITURE POLISH, a housekeeper can work magic in the furniture of a house and keep it looking like new. Now is the time to "shine up" your Tables, Chairs, Desks, Pianos, Picture Frames, Carriages, etc., and make them look 50 per cent. better. This is true economy. For sale by Furniture Dealers and Storekeepers generally. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Depot No. 1 Spruce Street, N. Y. Special Agents wanted. Address Box 1972, New York P. O. July 12, 1862.

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THIS PREPARATION, MADE FROM THE best Java Coffee, is recommended by the physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all billious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

Kollock's Levain.

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

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M. H. Kollock, Chemist,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.
Feb. 28, 1862-1y.

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ROUND, AND
BAR IRON,
HOOP, OVAL,
HALF OVAL,
and SHEET IRON.

ALSO—Nails, Brads, Spikes, and Fence Nails, all of which they will sell as cheap as any other establishment in the State.

From our long experience in the business, we doubt not that we shall be able to render satisfaction to all who may be pleased to send us orders. RICHARDS, JOY & CO.
Duncansville, May 3—1-28

$40· WAGES PAID $100·

TO sell goods for the ADAMS SEWING MACHINE COMPANY. We will give a commission on all good ssold by our Agents, or pay wages at from $40 to $100 per month, and pay all necessary expenses. Our machine is perfect in its mechanism. A child can learn to operate it by half an hour's instruction! It is equal to any Family Sewing Machine in use, and we have *reduced* the price to Fifteen Dollars.

Each Machine is warranted for three years.
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June 21. Gen. Agt., Detroit, Mich.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

For the Relief of the Sick and Distressed afflicted with Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, and other Diseases of the Sexual organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address Dr. J. SKILLAN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 1-25

DR. HUNTER HAS FOR THIRTY YEARS confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, Dr. Hunter's Red Drop, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is One Dollar a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere than at the old office, No. 3 Division street, New York city. Book for 10 three cent stamps. 200 pages full of pictures. 1-36

FOR RENT.—The Tub Spring Mills Call on the Editor.

THE WHIG

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☞ No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid. A failure to notify discontinuance at the end of the time subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

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WHIG-EXTRA.

THE WHIG.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Since your last annual assembling another year of health and bountiful harvests has passed. And while it has not pleased the Almighty to bless us with a return of peace, we can but press on, guided by the best light He gives us, trusting that in his own good time, and wise way, all will yet be well.

The correspondence touching foreign affairs which has taken place during the last year is herewith submitted, in virtual compliance with a request to that effect, made by the House of Representatives near the close of the last session of Congress.

If the condition of our relations with other nations is less gratifying than it has usually been at former periods, it is certainly more satisfactory than a nation so unhappily distracted as we are, might reasonably have apprehended. In the month of June last there were some grounds to expect that the maritime powers which, at the beginning of our domestic difficulties, so unwisely and unnecessarily, as we think, recognized the insurgents as a belligerent, would soon recede from that position, which now proved only less injurious to themselves than to our own country. But the temporary reverses which afterwards befell the national arms, and which were exaggerated by our own disloyal citizens abroad, have hitherto delayed that act of simple justice.

The civil war, which has so radically changed, for the moment, the occupations and habits of the American people has necessarily disturbed the social condition, and affected very deeply the prosperity of the nations with which we have carried on a commerce that has been steadily increasing throughout a period of half a century. It has, at the same time, excited political ambitions and apprehensions which have produced a profound agitation throughout the civilized world. In this unusual agitation we have forborne from taking part in any controversy between foreign states, and between parties or factions in such states. We have attempted no propagandism, and acknowledged no revolution. But we have left to every nation the exclusive conduct and management of its own affairs. Our struggle has been, of course, contemplated by foreign nations with reference less to its own merits, than to its supposed, and often exaggerated effects and consequences resulting to those nations themselves. Nevertheless, complaint on the part of this government, even if it were just, would certainly be unwise.

The treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the slave trade has been put into operation with a good prospect of complete success. It is an occasion of special pleasure to acknowledge that the execution of it, on the part of her Majesty's government has been marked with a jealous respect for the authority of the United States, and the rights of their moral and loyal citizens.

The convention with Hanover for the abolition of the state dues has been carried into full effect, under the act of Congress for that purpose.

A blockade of three thousand miles of seacoast could not be established, and vigorously enforced, in a season of great commercial activity, like the present, without committing occasional mistakes, and inflicting unintentional injuries upon foreign nations and their subjects.

A civil war occurring in a country where foreigners reside and carry on trade under treaty stipulations, is necessarily fruitful of complaints of the violation of neutral rights.—All such collisions tend to excite misapprehensions, and possibly to produce mutual reclamations between nations which have a common interest in preserving peace and friendship.—In clear cases of these kinds I have, so far as possible, heard and redressed complaints which have been presented by friendly powers. There is still, however, a large and augmenting number of doubtful cases upon which the government is unable to agree with the government whose protection is demanded by the claimants. There are, moreover, many cases in which the United States, or their citizens, suffer wrongs from the naval or military authorities of foreign nations, which the governments of those states are not at once prepared to redress. I have proposed to some of the foreign states, interested, mutual conventions to examine and adjust such complaints. This proposition has been made especially to Great Britain, to France, to Spain, and to Prussia. In each case it has been kindly received, but has not yet been formally adopted.

I deem it my duty to reccommend an appropriation in behalf of the owners of the Norwegian bark Admiral P. Tordenskiold, which vessel was, in May, 1861, prevented by the commander of the blockading force off Charleston from leaving that port with cargo, notwithstanding a similar privilege had, before, been granted to an English vessel. I have directed the Secretary of State to cause the papers in the case to be communicoted to the proper committees.

Applications have been made to me by many free Americans of African descent to favor their emigration, with a view to such colonization as was contemplated in recent acts of Congress. Other parties at home and abroad—some from interested motives, others upon patriotic considerations, and still others influenced by philanthropic sentiments—have suggested similar measures, while, on the other hand, several of the Spanish American republics have protested against the sending of such colonies to their respective territorries. Under these circumstances, I have declined to move any such colony to any state, without first obtaining the consent of its government, with an agreement on its part to receive and protect such emigrants in all the rights of freemen; and I have at the same time, offered to the several states situated within the tropics, or having colonies there, to negotiate with them subject to the advice and consent of the Senate, to favor the voluntary emigration of persons of that class to their respective territories, upon conditions which shall be equal, just and humane. Liberia and Hayti are, as yet, the only countries to which colonists of African descent from here, could go with certainty of being received and adopted as citizens; and I regret to say such persons, contemplating colonization, do not seem so willing to migrate to those countries, as to some others, nor so willing as I think their interest demands. I believe, however, opinion among them, in this respect, is improving; and that, ere long, there will be an augmented, and considerable migration to both these countries, from the United States.

The new commercial treaty between the United States and the Sultan of Turkey has been carried into execution.

A commercial and consular treaty has been negotiated, subject to the Senate's consent, with Liberia; and a similar negotiation is now pending with the republic of Hayti. A considerable improvement of the national commerce is expected to result from these measures.

Our relations with Great Britain, France, Spain, Portugal, Russia, Prussia, Denmark, Sweden, Austria, the Netherlands, Italy, Rome, and the other European States, remain undisturbed. Very favorable relations also continue to be maintained with Turkey, Morocco, China, and Japan.

During the last year there has not only been no change of our previous relations with the independent States of our own continent, but, more friendly sentiments than have heretofore existed, are believed to be entertained by these neighbors, whose safety and progress are so intimately connected with our own. This statement especially applies to Mexico, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Honduras, Peru and Chili.

The commission under the convention with the republic of New Grenada closed its session, without having audited and passed upon, all the claims which were submitted to it. A proposition is pending to revive the convention, that it may be able to do more complete justice. The joint commission between the United States and the republic of Costa Rica has completed its labors and submitted its report.

I have favored the project for connecting the United States with Europe by an Atlantic telegraph, and a similar project to extend the telegraph to San Francisco, to connect by a Pacific telegraph with the line which is being extended across the Russian empire.

The Territories of the United States, with unimportant exceptions, have remained undisturbed by the civil war; and they are exhibiting such evidence of prosperity as justifies an expectation that some of them will soon be in a condition to be organized as States, and be Constitutionally admitted into the Federal Union.

The immense mineral resources of some of these Territories ought to be developed as rapidly as possible. Every step in that direction would have a tendency to improve the revenue of the government, and diminish the burdens of the people. It is worthy of your serious consideration whether some extraordinary measures to promote that end cannot be adopted. The means which suggests itself as most likely to be effective, is a scientific exploration of the mineral regions in those Territories, with a view to the publication of its results at home and in foreign countries—results which cannot fail to be auspicious.

The condition of the finances will claim your most diligent consideration. The vast expenditures incident to the military and naval operations required for the suppression of the rebellion, have hitherto been met with a promptitude, and certainty, unusual in similar circumstances; and the public credit has been fully maintained. The continuance of the war, however, and the increased disbursements made necessary by the augmented forces now in the field, demand your best reflections as to the best modes of providing the necessary revenue, without injury to business, and with the least possible burdens upon labor.

The suspension of specie payments by the banks, soon after the commencement of your last session, made large issus of United States notes unavoidable. In no other way could the payment of the troops, and the satisfaction of other just demands, be so economically, or so well provided for. The judicious legislation of Congress, securing the receivability of these notes for loans and internal duties, and making them a legal tender for other debts, has made them universal currency; and has satisfied, partially, at least, and for the time, the long felt want of an uniform circulating medium, saving thereby to the people, immense sums in discounts and exchange.

A return to specie payments, however, at the earliest period compatible with due regard to all interests concerned, should ever be kept in view. Fluctuations in the value of currency are always injurious, and to reduce these fluctuations to the lowest possible point will always be a leading purpose in wise legislation. Convertibility, prompt and certain convertibility into coin, is generally acknowledged to be the best and surest safeguard against them; and it is extremely doubtful whether a circulation of United States notes, payable in coin, and sufficiently large for the wants of the people, can be permanently, usefully and safely maintained.

Is there, then, any other mode in which the necessary provision for the public wants can be made, and the great advantages of a safe and uniform currency secured?

I know of none which promises so certain results, and is at the same time, so unobjectionable, as the organization of banking associations, under a general act of Congress, well guarded in its provisions. To such associations the government might furnish circulating notes, on the security of United States bonds deposited in the treasury. These notes, prepared under the supervision of proper officers, being uniform in appearance and security, and convertible always into coin, would at once protect labor against the evils of a vicious currency, and facilitate commerce by cheap and safe exchanges.

A moderate reservation from the interest on the bonds would compensate the United States for the preparation and distribution of the notes, and a general supervision of the system, and would lighten the burden of that part of the public debt employed as securities. The public credit, moreover, would be greatly improved, and the negotiation of new loans greatly facilitated by the steady market demand for government bonds which the adoption of the proposed system would create.

It is an additional recommendation of the measure, of considerable weight in my judgment, that it would reconcile, as far as possible all existing interests, by the opportunity offered to existing institutions to reorganize under the act, substituting only the secured uniform national circulation, for the local and various circulation, secured and unsecured, now issued by them.

The receipts into the Treasury from all sources, including loans, and balance from the preceding year, for the fiscal year ending on the 30th June, 1862, were $583,885,247 66, of which sum $49,056,397 62 were derived from customs; $1,795,331 73 from the direct tax; from public lands, $152,203 77; from miscellaneous sources, $931,787 64; from loans in all forms, $529,692,460 50. The remainder, $2,257,065 80, was the balance from last year.

The disbursements during the same period were for congressional, executive and judicial purposes, $5,939,099 39; for foreign intercourse, $1,339,710 35; for miscellaneous expenses, including the mints, loans, post office deficiencies, collection of revenues, and other like charges, $14,129,771 50; for expenses under the Interior Department, $3,102,985 52; under the War Department, 394,368,407 36; under the Navy Department, $42,674,569 69; for the interest on public debt, $13,190,324 45; and for payment of public debt, including reimbursments of temporary loans, and redemptions, $96,096,922 09; making an aggregate of $570,841,700 25, and leaving a balance in the treasury on the first day of July, 1862, of $13,043,546 81.

It should be observed that the sum of $96,096,922 09, expended for reimbursements and redemption of public debt, being included also in the loans made, may be properly deducted, both from receipts and expenditures, leaving the actual receipts for the year $487,788,324 97, and the expenditures, $474,744,778 16.

Other information on the subject of finances will be found in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, to whose statements and views I invite your most candid and considerate attention.

The reports of the Secretaries of War, and of the Navy, are herewith transmitted. These reports, though lengthy, are scarcely more than brief abstracts of the very numerous and extensive transactions and operations conducted through those departments. Nor could I give a summary of them here, upon any principle, which would admit of its being much shorter than the reports themselves. I therefore content myself with laying the reports before you, and asking your attention to them.

It gives me pleasure to report a decided improvement in the financial condition of the Post Office Department, as compared with several preceding years. The receipts for the fiscal year 1861 amounted to $8,349,296 40, which embraced the revenue from all the States of the Union for three quarters of that year. Notwithstanding the cessation of revenue from the so-called seceded States during the last fiscal year, the increase of the correspondence of the loyal States has been sufficient to produce a revenue during the same year of $8,299,820 90, being only $50,000 less than was derived from all the States of the Union during the previous year. The expenditures show a still more favorable result. The amount expended in 1861 was $13,606,759 11. For the last year the amount has been reduced to $11,125,364 13, showing a decrease of about $2,481,000 in the expenditures as compared with the preceding year, and about $3,750,000 as compared with the fiscal year 1860. The deficiency in the Department for the previous year was $4,551,966 98. For the last fiscal year it was reduced to $2,112,814 57.

These favorable results are in part owing to the cessation of mail service in the insurrectionary States, and in part to careful review of all expenditures in that department in the interest of economy. The efficiency of the postal service, it is believed, has also been much improved. The Postmaster General has also opened a correspondence, through the Department of State, with foreign governments, proposing a convention of postal representatives for the purpose of simplifying the rates of foreign postage, and to expedite the foreign mails. This proposition, equally important to our adopted citizens, and to the commercial interests of this country, has been favorably entertained, and agreed to, by all the governments from whom replies have been received.

I ask the attention of Congress to the suggestions of the Postmaster General in his report respecting the further legislation required, in his opinion, for the benefit of the postal service.

The Secretary of the Interior reports as follows in regard to the public lands:

"The public lands have ceased to be a source of revenue. From the 1st of July, 1861, to the 30th of September, 1862, the entire cash receipts from the sale of lands were $246,476 20—a sum much less than the expenses of our land system during the same period. The homestead law, which will take effect on the 1st of January next, offers such inducements to settlers that sales for cash cannot be expected to an extent sufficient to meet the expenses of the General Land Office, and the cost of surveying and bringing the land into market."

The discrepancy between the sum here stated as arising from the sales of the public lands, and the sum derived from the same source as reported from the Treasury Department arises, as I understand, from the fact that the periods of time, though apparently, were not really, coincident at the beginning point—the Treasury report including a considerable sum now, which had previously been reported from the Interior—sufficiently large to greatly overreach the sum derived from the three months now reported upon by the Interior, and not by the Treasury.

The Indian tribes upon our frontiers have, during the past year, manifested a spirit of insubordination, and, at several points, have engaged in open hostilities against the white settlements in their vicinity. The tribes occupying the Indian country south of Kansas, renounced their allegiance to the United States, and entered into treaties with the insurgents. Those who remained loyal to the United states were driven from the country. The chief of the Cherokees has visited this city for the purpose of restoring the former relations of the tribe with the United States. He alleges that they were constrained, by superior force, to enter into treaties with the insurgents, and that the United States neglected to furnish the protection which their treaty stipulations required.

In the month of August last the Sioux Indians, in Minnesota, attacked the settlements in their vicinity with extreme ferocity, killing indiscriminately men, women and children.—This attack was wholly unexpected, and therefore no means of defence had been provided. It is estimated that not less than eight hundred persons were killed by the Indians, and a large amount of property was destroyed. How this outbreak was induced is not definitely known, and suspicions, which may be unjust, need not to be stated. Information was received by the Indian bureau, from different sources, about the time hostilities were commenced, that a simultaneous attack was to be made upon the white settlements by all the tribes between the Mississippi river and the Rocky mountains.—The State of Minnesota has suffered great injury from this Indian war. A large portion of her territory has been depopulated, and a severe loss has been sustained by the destruction of property. The people of that State manifest much anxiety for the removal of the tribes beyond the limits of the State as a guarantee against future hostilities. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs will furnish full details. I submit, for your especial consideration, whether our Indian system shall not be remodelled. Many wise and good men have impressed me with the belief that this can be profitably done.

I submit a statement of the proceedings of commissioners, which shows the progress that has been made in the enterprise of constructing the Pacific railroad. And this suggests the earliest completion of this road, and also the favorable action of Congress upon the projects now pending before them for enlarging the capacities of the great canal in New York and Illinois, as being of vital and rapidly increasing importance to the whole nation, and especially to the vast interior region hereinafter to be noticed at some greater length. I purpose having prepared and laid before you at an early day some interesting and valuable statistical information upon this subject. The military and commercial importance of enlarging the Illinois and Michigan canal, and improving the Illinois river, is presented in the report of Colonel Webster to the Secretary of War, and now transmitted to Congress I respectively ask attention to it.

To carry out the provisions of the act of Congress of the 15th of May last, I have caused the Department of Agriculture of the United States to be organized.

The Commissioner informs me that within the period of a few months this department has established an extensive system of correspondence and exchanges, both at home and abroad, which promises to effect highly beneficial results in the development of a correct knowledge of recent improvements in agriculture, in the introduction of new products, and in the collection of the agricultural statistics of the several States.

Also that it will soon be prepared to distribute largely seeds, cereals, plants and cuttings, and has already established, and liberally diffused, much valuable information in anticipation of a more elaborated report, which will in due time be furnished, embracing some valuable tests in chemical science now in progress in the laboratory.

The creation of this department was for the more immediate benefit of a large class of our most valuable citizens; and I trust that the liberal basis upon which it has been organized will not only meet your approbation, but that it will realize, at no distant day, all the fondest anticipations of its most sanguine friends, and become the fruitful source of advantage to all our people.

On the twenty-second day of September last a proclamation was issued by the Executive, a copy of which is herewith submitted.

In accordance with the purpose expressed in the second paragraph of that paper, I now respectfully recall your attention to what may be called "compensated emancipation."

A nation may be said to consist of its territory, its people, and its laws. The territory is the only part which is of certain durability. "One generation passeth away, and another generation cometh, but the earth abideth forever." It is of the first importance to daily consider, and estimate, this ever enduring part. That portion of the earth's surface which is owned and inhabited by the people of the United States, is well adapted to be the home of one national family; and it is not well adapted for two, or more. Its vast extent, and its variety of climate and productions, are of advantage, in this age, for one people, whatever they might have been in former ages. Steam, telegraphs, and intelligence, have brought these, to be an advantageous combination for one united people.

In the inaugural address I briefly pointed out the total inadequacy of disunion, as a remedy for the differences of the people of the two sections. I did so in language which I cannot improve, and which therefore I beg to repeat:

"One section of our country believes slavery is *right*, and ought to be extended, while the other believes it to be *wrong*, and ought not to extended. This is the only substantial dispute. The fugitive slave clause of the Constitution, and the law for the suppression of the foreign slave trade, are each as well enforced, perhaps, as any law can ever be in a community where the moral sense of the people imperfectly supports the law itself. The great body of the people abide by the dry legal obligation in both cases, and a few break over in each.—This, I think, cannot be perfectly cured; and it would be worse in both cases, *after* the separation of the sections, than before. The foreign slave trade, now imperfectly suppressed, would be ultimately revived without restriction in one section; while fugitive slaves, now only partially surrendered, would not be surrendered at all by the other.

"Physically speaking, we cannot separate. We cannot remove our respective sections from each other, nor build an impassable wall between them. A husband and wife may be divorced, and go out of the presence and beyond the reach of each other; but the different parts of our country cannot do this. They cannot but remain face to face; and intercourse, either amicable or hostile, must continue between them. Is it possible, then, to make that intercourse more advantageous, or more satisfactory, *after* separation than *before*? Can aliens make treaties, easier than friends can make laws? Can treaties be more faithfully enforced between aliens, than laws can among friends? Suppose you go to war, you cannot fight always, and when, after much loss on both sides, and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical old question, as to terms of intercourse, are again upon you."

There is no line straight or crooked, suitable for a national boundary, upon which to divide. Trace through, from east to west, upon the line between the free and slave country, and we shall find a little more than one third of its length are rivers, easy to be crossed, and populated, or soon to be populated, thickly upon both sides; while nearly all its remaining length, are merely surveyor's lines, over which people may walk back and forth without any consciousness of their presence. No part of this line can be made any more difficult to pass, by writing it down on paper, or parchment, as a national boundary. The fact of separation, if it comes, gives up, on the part of the seceding section, the fugitive slave clause, along with all other constitutional obligations upon the section seceded from, while I should expect no treaty stipulation would ever be made to take its place.

But there is another difficulty. The great interior region, bounded east by the Alleghanies, north by the British dominions, west by the Rocky mountains, and south by the line along which the culture of corn and cotton meets, and which includes part of Virginia, part of Tennessee, all of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, and the Territories of Dakota, Nebraska, and part of Colorado, already has above ten millions of people, and will have fifty millions within fifty years, if not prevented by any political folly or mistake. It contains more than one-third of the country owned by the United States—certainly more than one million of square miles. One-half as populous as Massachusetts already is, it would have more than seventy-five millions of people. A glance at the map shows that, territorially speaking, it is the great body of the republic. The other parts are but marginal borders to it, the magnificent region sloping west from the Rocky mountains to the Pacific, being the deepest, as also the richest, in undeveloped resources.

In the production of provisions, grains, grasses, and all which proceed from them, this great interior region is naturally one of the most important in the world. Ascertain from the statistics the small proportion of the region which has, as yet, been brought into cultivation, and also the large and rapidly increasing amount of its products, and we shall be overwhelmed with the magnitude of the prospect presented. And yet this region has no seacoast, touches no ocean anywhere. As part of one nation, its people now find, and may forever find their way to Europe by New York, to South America and Africa by New Orleans, and to Asia by San Francisco. But separate our common country into two nations, as designed by the present rebellion, and every man of this great interior region is thereby cut off from some one or more of these outlets, not, perhaps, by a physical barrier, but by embarrassing and onerous trade regulations.

And this is true, *wherever* a dividing, or boundary line, may be fixed. Place it between the now free and slave country, or place it south of Kentucky, or north of Ohio, and still the truth remains, that none south of it, can trade to any port or place north of it, and none north of it can trade to any port or place south of it, except upon terms dictated by a government foreign to them. These outlets, east, west and south, are indispensable to the well being of the people inhabiting, and to inhabit, all this vast interior region. *Which* of the three may be the best, is no proper question.—All, are better than either; and all, of right, belong to the people, and to their successors forever. True to themselves, they will not ask *where* a line of separation shall be, but will vow, rather, that there shall be no such line. Nor are the marginal regions less interested in these communications to, and through them, to the great outside world. They too, and each of them, must have access to this Egypt of the West, without paying tolls at the crossing of any national boundary.

Our national strife springs not from our permanent part; not from the land we inhabit; not from our national homestead. There is no possible severing of this, but would multiply, and not mitigate, evils among us. In all its adaptations and aptitude, it demands union, and abhors separation. In fact, it would, ere long, force re-union, however much of blood and treasure the separation might have cost.

Our strife pertains to ourselves—to the passing generations of men; and it can, without convulsions, be hushed forever with the passing of one generation.

In this view, I recommend the adoption of the following resolution and articles amendatory to the Constitution of the United States:

"*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, (two-thirds of both houses concurring,) That the following articles be proposed to the legislatures (or conventions) of the several States as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, all or any of which articles when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures (or conventions) to be valid as part or parts of the said Constitution, viz:

"ARTICLE.—. Every State, wherein slavery now exists, which shall abolish the same therein, at any time, or times, before the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand and nine hundred, shall receive compensation from the United States as follows, to wit:

"The President of the United States shall deliver to every State, bonds of the United States, bearing interest at the rate of ——— per cent. per annum, to an amount equal to the aggregate sum of ——— for each slave shown to have been therein, by the eighth census of the United States, said bonds to be delivered to such State by instalments, or in one parcel, at the completion of the abolishment, accordingly as the same shall have been gradual, or at one time, within such State; and interest shall begin to run upon any such bond only from the proper time of its delivery as aforesaid. Any State having received bonds as aforesaid, and afterwards reintroducing or tolerating slavery therein, shall refund to the United States the bonds so received, or the value thereof, and all interest paid thereon.

"ARTICLE.—. All slaves who shall have enjoyed actual freedom by the chances of the war at any time before the end of the rebellion, shall be forever free, but all owners of such, who shall not have been disloyal, shall be compensated for them, at the same rates as is provided for States adopting abolishment of slavery, but in such way, that no slave shall be twice accounted for.

"ARTICLE—. Congress may appropriate money, and otherwise provide, for colonizing free colored persons, with their own consent, at any place or places without the United States.

I beg indulgence to discuss these proposed articles at some length. Without slavery, the rebellion could never have existed; without slavery it could not continue.

Among the friends of the Union there is great diversity of sentiment, and of policy in regard to slavery, and the African race among us. Some would perpetuate slavery, some would abolish it suddenly, and without compensation; some would abolish it gradually, and with compensation; some would remove the freed people from us, and some would retain them with us; and there are yet other minor diversities. Because of these diversities, we waste much strength in struggles among ourselves. By mutual concession we should harmonize, and act together. This would be compromise; but it would be compromise among the friends, and not with the enemies of the Union. These articles are intended to embody a plan of such mutual concessions. If the plan shall be adopted, it is assumed that emancipation will follow, at least, in several of the States.

As to the first article, the main points are: first, the emancipation, secondly, the length of time for consummating it—thirty-seven years; and thirdly, the compensation.

The emancipation will be unsatisfactory to the advocates of perpetual slavery; but the length of time should greatly mitigate their dissatisfaction. The time spares both races from the evils of sudden derangement—in fact, from the necessity of any derangement—while most of those whose habitual course of thought will be disturbed by the measure, will have passed away before its consummation. They will never see it. Another class will hail the prospect of emancipation, but will deprecate the length of time. They will feel that it gives too little to the now living slaves. But it really gives them much. It saves them from the vagrant destitution which must largely attend immediate emancipation in localities where their numbers are very great; and it gives the inspiring assurance that their posterity shall be free forever.

The plan leaves to each State, choosing to act under it, to abolish slavery now, or at the end of the century, or at any intermediate time, or by degrees, extending over the whole or any part of the period; and it obliges no two States to proceed alike. It also provides for compensation, and generally, the mode of making it. This, it would seem, must further mitigate the dissatisfaction of those who favor perpetual slavery, and especially of those who are to receive the compensation. Doubtless some of those who are to pay, and not to receive, will object. Yet the measure is both just and economical. In a certain sense, the liberation of slaves is the destruction of property—property acquired by descent, or by purchase, the same as any other property.

It is no less true for having been often said, that the people of the south are not more responsible for the original introduction of this property, than are the people of the North; and when it is remembered how unhesitatingly we all use cotton and sugar, and share the profits os dealing in them, it may not be safe to say that the south has been more responsible than the north, for its continuance. If, then, for a common object, this property is to be sacrificed, is it not just that it be done at a common charge?

And if, with less money, or money more easily paid, we can preserve the benefits of the Union by this means, than we can by the war alone, is it not also economical to do it? Let us consider it then. Let us ascertain the sum we have expended in the war since compensated emancipation was proposed last March, and consider whether, if that measure had been promptly accepted, by even some of the slave States, the same sum would not have done more to close the war than has been otherwise done. If so, the measure would save money, and, in that view, would be a prudent and economical measure. Certainly it is not so easy to pay *something* as it is to pay *nothing*; but it is easier to pay a *large* sum than it is to pay a *larger* one. And it is easier to pay any sum *when* we are able than it is to pay it *before* we are able. The war revuires large sums, and requires them at once.

The aggregate sum necessary for compensated emancipation, of course, would be large. But it would require no ready cash; nor the bonds even, any faster than the emancipation progresses. This might not, and probably would not, close before the end of the thirty-seven years. At that time we shall probably have a hundred millions of people to share the burden, instead of thirty-one millions as now. And not only so, but the increase of our population may be expected to continue for a long time after that period, as rapidly as before; because our territory will not have become full. I do not state this inconsiderately. At the same ratio of increase which we have maintained, on an average, from our first national censure, in 1790, until that of 1860, we should, in 1900, have a population of 103,208,415.

And why may we not continue that ratio beyond that period? Our abundant room—our broad national homestead—is our ample resource. Were our territory as limited as are the British Isles, very certainly our population could not expand as stated. Instead of receiving the foreign born, as now, we should be compelled to send part of the native born away. But such is not our condition. We have two millions nine hundred and sixty-three thousand square miles. Europe has three millions and eight hundred thousand, with a population averaging seventy three and one-third persons to the square mile. Why may not our country, at some time, average as many? Is it less fertile? Has it more waste surface, by mountains, rivers, lakes, deserts, or other causes? Is it inferior to Europe in any natural advantage? If, then, we are, at some time, to be as populous as Europe, how soon?

As to when this *may* be, we can judge by the past and the present; as to when it *will* be, if ever, depends much on whether we maintain the Union. Several of our States are already above the average of Europe—seventy-three and a third to the square mile. Massachusetts has 157; Rhode Island, 133; Connecticut, 99; New York and New Jersey, each, 80. Also, two other great States, Pennsylvania and Ohio, are not far below—the former having 66 and the latter 59. The States already above the European average, except New York, have increased in as rapid a ratio, since passing that point, as ever before; while no one of them is equal to some other parts of our country, in natural capacity for sustaining a dense population.

Taking the nation in the aggregate, and we find its population and ratio of increase, for the several decennial periods, to be as follows:

1790	3,920,837		
1800	5,305,937	35.02 per ct.	ratio of increase.
1810	7,239,814	36.43	" "
1820	9,638,131	33.14	" "
1830	12,866,020	33.49	" "
1840	17,069,453	32.67	" "
1850	23,191,876	35.87	" "
1860	31,443,790	35.58	" "

This shows an average decennial increase of 34.60 per cent. in population through the seventy years from our first to our last census yet taken. It is seen that the ratio of increase at no one of these seven periods, is either two per cent. below or two per cent. above the average; thus showing how inflexible, and consequently how reliable, the law of increase in our case is. Assuming that it will continue, gives the following results:

1870	42,323,341
1880	56,967,216
1890	76,779,872
1900	103,208,445
1910	138,918,526
1920	186,981,335
1930	251,680,914

These figures show that our country *may* be as populous as Europe now is, at some point between 1920 and 1930—say about 1925—our territory, at seventy-three and a third persons to the square mile, being of capacity to contain 217,186,000.

And we *will* reach this, too, if we do not ourselves relinquish the chance, by the folly and evils of disunion, or by long and exhausting war springing from the only great element of national discord among us. While it cannot be forseen exactly how much one huge example of secession, breeding lesser ones indefinitely, would retard population, civilization and prosperity, no one can doubt that the extent of it would be very great and injurious.

The proposed emancipation would shorten the war, perpetuate peace, insure this increase of population, and proportionately the wealth of the country. With these, we should pay all the emancipation would cost, together with our other debt, easier than we should pay our other debt, without it. If we had allowed our old national debt to run at six per cent. per annum, simple interest, from the end of our revolutionary struggle until to-day, without paying anything on either principal or interest, each man of us would owe less upon that debt now, than each man owed upon it then; and this because our increase of men, through the whole period, has been greater than six per cent.; has run faster than the interest upon the debt. Thus, time alone, relieves a debtor nation, so long as its population increases faster than unpaid interest accumulates on its debt.

This fact would be no excuse for delaying

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payment of what is justly due; but it shows the great importance of time in this connection the great advantage of a policy by which we shall not have to pay until we number a hundred millions, what, by a different policy, we would have to pay now, when we number but thirty-one millions. In a word, it shows that a dollar will be much harder to pay for the war, than will be a dollar for emancipation, on the proposed plan. And then the latter will cost no blood, no precious life. It will be a saving of both.

As to the second article, I think it would be impracticable to return to bondage the class of persons therein contemplated, some of them, doubtless, in the property sense, belong to loyal owners; and hence, provision is made in this article for compensating such.

The third article relates to the future of the freed people. It does not oblige, but merely authorizes, Congress to aid in colonizing such as may consent. This ought not to be regarded as objectionable, on the one hand, or on the other, in so much as it comes to nothing, unless by the mutual consent of the people to be deported, and the American voters, through their representatives in Congress.

I cannot make it better known than it already is, that I strongly favor colinization.—And yet I wish to say there is an objection urged against free colored persons remaining in the country, which is largely imaginary, if not sometimes malicious.

It is insisted that their presence would injure and displace white labor and white laborers. If there ever could be a proper time for mere catch arguments, that time surely is not now. In times like the present, men should utter nothing for which they would not willingly be responsible through time and in eternity. Is it true, then, that colored people can displace any more white labor by being free, than by remaining slaves? If they stay in their old places, they jostle no white laborers; if they leave their old places, they leave them open to white laborers. Logically, there is neither more nor less of it. Emancipation, even without deportation, would probably enhance the wages of white labor, and, very surely, would not reduce them.

Thus, the customary amount of labor would still have to be performed; the freed people would surely not do more than their old proportion of it, and very probably, for a time, would do less, leaving an increased part to white laborers, bringing their labor into greater demand, and, consequently, enhancing the wages of it. With deportation, even to a limited extent, enhanced wages to white labor is mathematically certain. Labor is like any other commodity in the market—increase the demand for it, and you increase the price of it. Reduce the supply of black labor, by colonizing the black laborer out of the country, and, by precisely so much, you increase the demand for, and wages of, white labor.

But it is dreaded that the freed people will swarm forth, and cover the whole land? Are they not already in the land? Will liberation make them any more numerous? Equally distributed among the whites of the whole country, and there would be but one colored to seven whites. Could the one, in any way, greatly disturb the seven? There are many communities now, having more than one free colored person to seven whites; and this, without any apparent consciousness of evil from it. The District of Columbia, and the States of Maryland and Delaware, are all in this condition.—The District has more than one free colored to six whites; and yet, in its frequent petitions to Congress, I believe it has never presented the presence of free colored persons as one of its grievances. But why should emancipation south, send the freed people north? People, of any color, seldom run, unless there be something to run from.

Heretofore colored people, to some extent, have fled north from bondage; and *was*, perhaps, from both bondage and destitution. But if gradual emancipation and deportation be adopted, they will have neither to flee from. Their old masters will give them wages, at least until new laborers can be procured, and the freed men, in turn, will gladly give their labor for the wages, till new homes can be found for them, in congenial climes, and with people of their own blood and race. This proposition can be trusted on the mutual interests involved. And, in any event, cannot the north decide for itself, whether to receive them?

Again, as practice proves more than theory, in any case, has there been any irruption of colored people northward, because of the abolishment of slavery in the District last spring.

What I have said of the proportion of free colored persons to the whites, in the District is from the census of 1860, having no reference to persons called contrabands, nor to those made free by the act of Congress abolishing slavery here.

The plan consisting of these articles is recommended, not but that a restoration of the national authority would be accepted without its adoption.

Nor will the war, nor proceedings under the proclamation of September 22, 1862, be stayed because of the *recommendation* of this plan. Its timely *adoption*, I doubt not, would bring restoration, and thereby stay both.

And notwithstanding this plan, the recommendation that Congress provide by law for compensating any State which may adopt emancipation, before this plan shall have been acted upon is hereby earnestly renewed. Such would only be an advance part of the plan, and the same arguments apply to both.

This plan is recommended as a means, not in exclusion of, but additional to all others for restoring and preserving the national authority throughout the Union. The subject is presented exclusively in its economical aspect. The plan would, I am confident, secure peace more speedily, and maintain it more permanently, than can be done by force alone; while all it would cost, considering amounts, and manner of payment, and times of payment, would be easier paid than will be the additional cost of the war, if we rely solely upon force. It is much—very much—that it would cost no blood at all.

The plan is proposed as permanent constitutional law. It cannot become such without the concurrence of, first two-thirds of Congress, and, afterwards, three-fourths of the States.—The requisite three-fourths of the States will necessarily include seven of the Slave States. Their concurrence, if obtained, will give assurance of their severally adopting emancipation, at no very distant day, upon the new constitutional terms. This assurance would end the struggle now, and save the Union forever.

I do not forget the gravity which should characterize a paper addressed to the Congress of the nation, by the Chief Magistrate of the nation. Nor do I forget that some of you are my seniors; nor that many of you have more experience than I, in the conduct of public affairs. Yet I trust that in view of the great responsibility resting upon me, you will perceive no want of respect to yourselves, in any undue earnestness I may seem to display.

Is it doubted, then, that the plan I propose, if adopted, would shorten the war, and thus lessen its expenditure of money and of blood.—Is it doubted that it would restore the national authority and national prosperity, and perpetuate both indefinitely? Is it doubted that we here—Congress and Executive—can secure its a option? Will not the good people respond to a united, and earnest appeal from us? Can we, can they, by any other means, so certainly, or so speedily, assure these vital objects?

We can succeed only by concert. It is not "can *any* of us *imagine* better!" but! "can we *all* do better?" Object whatsoever is possible, still the question recurs "can we do better?" The dogmas of the quiet past, are inadequate to the stormy present. The occasion is piled high with difficulty, and we must rise with the occasion. As our case is new, so we must think anew, and act anew. We must disenthrall ourselves, and then we shall save our country.

Fellow-citizens, *we* cannot escape history. We, of this Congress and this administration, will be remembered in spite of ourselves. No personal significance, or insignificance, can spare one or another of us. The fiery trial through which we pass, will light us down, in honor or dishonor, to the latest generation. We *say* we are for the Union. The world will not forget that we say this. We know how to save the Union. The world knows we do know how to save it. We—even *we here*—hold the power and bear the responsibility.

In giving freedom to the *slave*, we *assure* freedom to the *free*—honorable alike in what we give, and what we preserve. We shall nobly save, or meanly lose, the last best hope of earth. The way is plain, peaceful, generous, just—a way which, if followed, the world will forever applaud, and God must forever bless.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

December 1, 1862.

BY TELEGRAPH.

From General Sigel's Army

Defeat of the Rebels at Snicker's Ferry.

White's Cavalry Attacked.

Capture of Prisoners, Horses and Arms

A Rebel Brigade at Winchester.

CHANTILLY, VA., Nov. 30.

Brig. General Stahl has just returned. He attacked the enemy at Snicker's Ferry and followed them with 300 cavalry into their camps on the other side of the river and near Berryville. Our men charged splendidly whenever they met the enemy. White's cavalry was driven in all directions; nearly all their officers were captured and their colors taken.

White himself fled and hid himself at a house in Berryville.

The 3d, 7th and 12th Virginia cavalry were also attacked and routed. Forty of their men, with horses, were taken prisoners, and fifty killed and wounded, and two colors taken.

One wagon load of pistols and carbines was picked up on the road, thrown away by the flying enemy. Eighty cattle and eighty horses were also brought in. Our loss in killed and wounded is about fifteen.

Gen. Stahl reports that his officers and men behaved excellently, and used only their swords—no firearms.

He also reports that there is a brigade under Gen. Jones at Winchester, but that Jackson's main force was at New Market on last Wednesday, as reported previously.

[Signed] F. SIGEL, Maj. Gen.

XXXVIIth CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.

SENATE.

Mr. TEN EYCK, (N. J.) presented the credentials of Richard P. Fields, appointed U. S. Senator from New Jersey, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John S. Thompson.

Mr. SMITH, (Oregon) presented the credentials of Benjamin F. Harding, elected U. S. Senator from the State of Oregon.

MR. ANTHONY presented the credentials of Samuel Green, elected Senator from the State of Rhode Island, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of James Simmons.

The above Senators appeared and took the usual oath.

The annual report of the Secretary of War says that the portion of the United States which is now or has been during the last year the scene of military operations is confined within ten military departments. The armies operating in those departments, according to the recent official returns, constitute a force of seven hundred and seventy five thousand three hundred and thirty six officers and privates fully equipped.

Since the date of the returns, this number has been increased to over eight hundred thousand. When the quotas are filled up it will number a million of men, and the estimates for next year are based upon that number.

The preliminary reports of Major General McClellan, of the battles before Richmond, of the battles of Antietam and South Mountain, and the report of the General-in-Chief are submitted.

The report of Gen. Halleck, the General-in-Chief, exhibits the operations in these departments since the 23d of July, the date at which under your order he assumed command of all the armies of the United States.

If the campaigns of the armies in these departments have not equalled in their results the expectation of the Government and the public hope, still they have not been unproductive of good results.

The report then treats of the successes which attended both the eastern and western armies.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WASHBURNE, (Ill.,) from the committee appointed to wait on the President, reported that they had performed that duty and the President would forthwith communicate in writing.

The private Secretary of the President, Mr. Nicholas, then appeared and delivered the Message, which having been read.

Mr. MORRELL, (Vt.,) moved that it, together with the accompanying documents, be reported to the committee of the whole on the State of the Union to be appointed.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM desired to say a few words, but he was prevented by the prevalence of the previous question, under the operation of which the motion was agreed to.

The House then adjourned.

The following named new members took seats in the House to-day:

George H. Yeaman, of Kentucky, in place of Jackson, deceased.

Thos. A. Fessenden, of Maine, vice Nulten, resigned.

Amos Walker, of Massachusetts, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Bailey.

Among the notices of bills was one by Mr. Cox to amend the act of July last so as to increase the revenue by a reduction of the tax on whisky to five cents per gallon.

The galleries of both Houses were crowded to-day on the opening of the session.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, December 1.

Flour dull; small sales; super at $6 00@6 12½; extra at $6 50@6 75. Rye flour sells slowly at $5 50@6 00, and corn meal at $3 50. Wheat dull, and only 6,000 bus. Pennsylvania and Western red sold at $1 40@1 42; white ranges from $1 60 to 1 75. Rye unchanged. Corn in fair request, and 6,000 bus. yellow sold at 42@43c. Oats steady; 3,000 bus. Pennsylvania sold at 42c. Coffee held firmly; small sales Rio and Laguaira at 32@33c. Provisions very little doing. Whisky unchanged; small sales of Ohio bbls. at 40c.

PORT FOLIOS—WRITING DESKS.

An entire new assortment of these useful articles just opened at

BERGNER'S Cheap Bookstore.

Miscellaneous

FREIGHT REDUCED!

HOWARD & HOPE

EXPRESS CO.'S

SHORT & QUICK ROUTE

TO AND FROM

NEW YORK.

Goods Ordered in the Morning Returned the same Night.

Leave New York at 7½ P. M., by the Fast Through Express Train, arriving in Harrisburg at 3 A. M.

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

Order Goods marked

via HOPE EXPRESS CO.,

General Office, 162 Broadway, New York.

For further information enquire of

GEO. BERGNER, Agent

HARRISBURG, Aug. 1861.-dtf

EAGLE WORKS,

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

MANUFACTURER OF

BOOK-BINDERS' RULING-MACHINES AND PENS,

STANDING PRESSES,

SAWING MACHINES, PRESS BOARDS,

AND MACHINES FOR

GRINDING CUTTING-MACHINE KNIVES.

Portable Cider Mills and Fodder Cutters,

SCHOOL FURNITURE,

General Machine Work and Iron and Brass

CASTINGS,

WOOD TURNING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,

SCROLL SAWING, PLANING, ETC., ETC.

☞ Any Machine of Wood, Iron or Brass made to order. Gear and Screw Cutting, &c.

HICKOK'S

PATENT WOODEN SCREW CUTTING TOOLS.

☞ Cash paid for Old Copper, Brass, Spelter, &c.

STEAM BOILERS, &C.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,

ABOVE STATE STREET.

CELLAR WINDOW GRATES,

Of various patterns, both stationary and swinging. Sash Weights and various other building castings, for sale very cheap at the [my24-1y] EAGLE WORKS.

JOHN WISE'S

Confectionery & Fruit Store,

THIRD STREET, NEAR WALNUT,

Harrisburg, Pa.

CONFECTIONERY OF ALL KINDS,

ORANGES AND LEMONS,

PINE APPLES, BANANNAS,

FRESH AND SALT FISH,

And vegetables of all kinds, brought direct from the Eastern Markets, twice a week, and purchased under my personal supervision, thus enabling me to sell a better and cheaper article than any in the market.

☞ Orders from a distance attended to promptly, and goods delivered to any part of the city free of charge.

FRESH CANNED FRUITS constantly on hand. Give me a call. [je25] JOHN WISE.

SUGAR!

100 BBLS. Sugar (Refined and Raw,) of all grades and kinds just received and will be sold at the lowest market prices.

je20 WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.

SHADE TREES,

Of various kinds, at the Keystone Nursery, adjoining the city.

☞ Trees planted and warranted to grow, or, if failing, to be replaced, on reasonable terms. JACOB MISH.

Oct. 13, 1862.

CHOICE Syrups, of all kinds, at old prices. Call and Examine, at

NICHOLS & BOWMAN,

nov6 Cor. Front and Market Sts.

HERMETICALLY SEALED.

PEACHES, TOMATOES,

PINE APPLE, SALMON,

OYSTERS, SPICED OYSTERS,

LOBSTER, SARDINES,

For sale by WM. DOCK, Jr. & CO.

HAMS,

DRIED BEEF,

BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,

TONGUES, &c.,

For sale low, by WM. DOCK, Jr., & CO.

CAMP WRITING CASES,

CONTAINING

PAPER, ENVELOPES,

PENS AND PENCILS.

Just the thing to carry in the knapsack. Price complete, only 38 cents. For sale at

BERGNER'S CHEAP BOOK STORE.

CHEESE from the celebrated Hamburg daries, a small consignment just received and for sale by

NICHOLS & BOWMAN,

sept12 Corner Front and Market streets.

VANILLA BEANS,

WE are offering for sale a splendid quality of Vanilla Bean at low prices, by the pound, ounce or singly.

KELLER'S DRUG STORE,

91 Market Street.

SALT, Astoria, Dairy, and Ground Alum, for sale low, by

NICHOLS & BOWMAN,

nov6 Cor. Front and Market Sts.

CRANBERRIES, Lemons, Cocoanuts, just received and for sale, by

NICHOLS & BOWMAN,

nov3 Corner Front and Market Sts.

DETERSIVE SOAP, something better than Harrison's Household Soap, just received and for sale by

NICHOLS & BOWMAN,

je2 Corner Front and Market streets

FAMILY WASHING BLUE, an excellent substitute for Indigo, for sale at the wholesale and retail grocery store of NICHOLS & BOWMAN,

corner of Front and Market streets

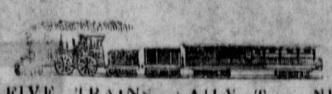
JERSEY HAMS.—Ten tierces of these justly celebrated sugar cured hams, received and for sale in large or small quantities.

WM. DOCK, JR. & CO.

Lines of Travel.

Pennsylvania Rail Road!

WINTER TIME TABLE.



FIVE TRAINS DAILY TO AND FROM PHILADELPHIA.

ON AND AFTER

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17th 1862,

THE Passenger Trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will depart from and arrive at Harrisburg and Philadelphia as follows:

EASTWARD.

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Harrisburg daily at 2.45 a. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 6.45 a. m.

FAST LINE leaves Harrisburg daily (except Monday) at 9.05 a. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 1.00 p. m.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Harrisburg daily (except Sunday) at 5.20 p. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 10.20 p. m. This train runs via Columbia.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, via Mount Joy, leaves Harrisburg at 7.00 a. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 12.25 p. m.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, via Columbia, leaves Harrisburg at 1.10 p. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 6.30 p. m.

WESTWARD.

BALTIMORE EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Harrisburg daily (except Monday) at 2.15 a. m.; Altoona, 7.55 a. m., and arrives at Pittsburg at 12.55 noon.

PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 10.45 p. m.; Harrisburg at 3.15 a. m.; Altoona at 8.40 a. m., and arrives at Pittsburg at 1 25 p. m.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m; Harrisburg at 1.40 p. m.; Altoona at 8.45 p. m., and arrives at Pittsburg at 1.40 a. m.

FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia at 11.30 a. m.; Harrisburg at 3 55 p. m.; Altoona at 8.45 p. m., and arrives at Pittsburg at 1.40 a. m.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 2.30 p. m., and arrives at Harrisburg at 8.00 p. m.

MOUNT JOY ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Lancaster at 11 33 a. m., and arrives at Harrisburg at 1.30 p. m.

SAMUEL D. YOUNG,
Supt. East. Div. Penn'a R. R.

Harrisburg, Nov. 15, 1862.-dtf

Northern Central Railway!

WINTER TIME TABLE.

THREE TRAINS DAILY

TO AND FROM

BALTIMORE.

AND

Washington City.

Connections made with trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, to and from Pittsburg and the West.

TWO TRAINS DAILY to and from the North and West Branch Susquehanna, Elmira, and all of Northern New York.

ON and after MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17th, 1862, the Passenger Trains of the Northern Central Railway will arrive at and depart from Harrisburg and Baltimore as follows, viz:

SOUTHWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Sunbury daily (except Sunday)..	1.45 P. M.
" leaves Harrisburg..	5.20 P. M.
" arrives at Baltimore	10.20 P. M.
EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Sunbury daily (except Sunday).....	11.20 P. M.
" leaves Harrisburg (except Monday),.	2.45 A. M.
" arrives at Baltimore daily (except Monday).....	7.30 A. M.
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION leaves Harrisburg	9.05 A. M.

NORTHWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Baltimore daily (except Sunday)..	8.30 A. M.
" leaves Harrisburg...	1.45 P. M.
" arrives at Sunbury..	4.50 P. M.
EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Baltimore daily.....	8.40 P. M.
" arrives at Harrisburg	1.50 A. M.
" leaves Harrisburg daily (except Monday).....	3.20 A. M.
" arrives at Sunbury..	6.20 A. M.
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION leaves Baltimore daily (except Sunday).....	2.45 P. M.
" arrives at Harrisburg	8.00 P. M.

For further information apply at the Office, in Pennsylvania Railroad Depot.

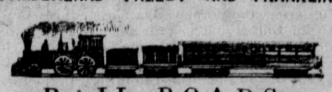
I. N. DuBARRY, *Supt.*

Harrisburg, Nov. 14, 1862.-dtf

1862. WINTER 1863.

ARRANGEMENT!

CUMBERLAND VALLEY AND FRANKLIN



RAIL ROADS.

CHANGE OF HOURS.—On and after Monday, November 17, 1862, Passenger Trains will run daily, as follows, (Sundays excepted):

For Chambersburg and Harrisburg:

		A. M.	P. M.
Leave Hagerstown		7.00	2.45
" Greencastle		7.37	3.35
Chambersburg	Arrive at.	8.17	4.20
	Leave at..	8.30	12.55
Leaves Shippensburg		9.00	1.28
" Newville		9.32	2.00
" Carlisle		10.10	2.42
" Mechanicsburg		10.42	3.12
Arrive at Harrisburg		11.15	3.40

For Chambersburg and Hagerstown:

	A. M.	P. M.
Leave Harrisburg	8.05	1.35
" Mechanicsburg	8.47	2.15
" Carlisle	9.27	2.55
" Newville	10.02	3 29
" Shippensburg	10.33	4.00
Arrive at Chambersburg	11 00	4.30
Leave Chambersburg	11.10	4 40
" Greencastle	11.55	5 30
Arrive at Hagerstown	12.35	6.10

☞ Making close connections at Harrisburg with trains for Philadelphia, New York and Pittsburg; and with trains for all points West.

O. N. LULL, *Supt.*

R. R. Office, Chambersburg, Nov. 17, 1862.-1y

CONDENSED MILK.

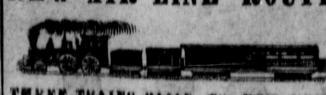
JUST received and for sale by

WM. DOCK, Jr., & CO.

BAKER'S Cocoa and Sweet Chocolate, for sale at JOHN WISE'S, Third and Walnut, my1

New Advertisements.

NEW AIR LINE ROUTE.



THREE TRAINS DAILY TO NEW YORK.

AND

PHILADELPHIA.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17th, 1862, the Passenger Trains will leave the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Depot, at Harrisburg, for New York and Philadelphia, as follows, viz:

EASTWARD.

EXPRESS LINE leaves Harrisburg at 3.15 A. M., on arrival of the Pennsylvania Railroad Express Train from the West, arriving in New York at 10.50 A. M., and at Philadelphia at 9.20 A. M. A sleeping car is attahced to the train through from Pittsburg without change.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Harrisburg at 8.00 A. M., arriving in New York at 5.30 P. M., and Philadelphia at 1.50 P. M.

FAST LINE leaves Harrisburg at 2.00 P. M., arriving in New York at 10.25 P. M., and Philadelphia at 7.00 P. M.

WESTWARD.

FAST LINE leaves New York at 6.00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 8.15 A. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 1.20 P. M.

MAIL TRAIN leaves New York at 12.00 noon, and Philadelphia at 3.30 P. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 8.20 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN leaves New York at 7.00 P. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 2.10 A. M., and connecting with the Pennsylvania Express Train for Pittsburg. A sleeping car is also attached to this train.

Connections are made at Harrisburg with trains on the Pennsylvania, Northern Central and Cumberland Valley railroads, and at Reading for Philadelphia, Pottsville, Wilkesbarre, Allentown, Easton, &c.

Baggage checked through. Fare between New York and Harrisburg, $5 15; between Harrisburg and Philadelphia, $3 35 in No. 1 cars, and $2 80 in No. 2.

For tickets or other information apply to

J. J. CLYDE,

no26-dtf General Agent, Harrisburg.

READING RAILROAD

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE NORTH and Northwest for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Lebanon, Easton, Allentown, &c., &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, and all intermediate stations, at 8 00 A. M., and 2 00 P. M.

New York Express leaves Harrisburg, at 3.15 A. M., arriving at New York at 10.30 the same morning.

Fares from Harrisburg: To New York $5 15; to Philadelphia $3 35 and $2 80. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave New York at 6 A. M., 12 Noon and 7 P. M., (Pittsburg Express). Leave Philadelphia at 8 15 A. M., and 3.30 P. M.

Sleeping cars in the New York Express Trains, through to and from Pittsburg without change.

Passengers by the Catawissa Railroad leave Port Clinton at 5.15 A. M., for Philadelphia and all intermediate stations; and at 3.25 P. M. for Philadelphia, New York, and all Way Points.

Trains leave Pottsville at 9.15 A. M., and 2.30 P. M., for Philadelphia and New York; and at 5.30 P. M., for Auburn and Port Clinton only, connecting for Pine Grove and with the Catawissa railroad; and returning from Reading at 8.15 A. M., for Pottsville.

An Accommodation Passenger train leaves Reading at 6.30 A. M., and returns from Philadelphia at 4.30 P. M.

☞ All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

A Sunday train leaves Pottsville at 7.30 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3.15 P. M.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, and Excursion Tickets at reduced rates to and from all points.

G. A. NICOLLS,

General Superintendent.

Nov. 17, 1862.-dawtf

FIRE INSURANCE

THE DELAWARE MUTUAL

SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED 1835

Capital and Assets.....$869,126 37

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WILLIAM MARTIN, *President.*

THOMAS C. HAND, *Vice President.*

HENRY LYLBURN, *Secretary.*

The undersigned as agent for the above named company, continues to take Fire Risks in Harrisburg and vicinity.

WILLIAM BUEHLER.

je10-dtf

A LECTURE FOR YOUNG MEN.

JUST published, price 6 cents, a new edition of the late Dr. CULVERWELL'S CELEBRATED LECTURE, on the abuse of the Reproductive powers, inducing Debility, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy, Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c. The radical mode of treatment, without medicine, is fully explained, so as to enable every one to be his own physician at the least possible expense.

A Boon to Thousands of Sufferers.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post paid, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps. Address the publishers,

Ch. J. C. KLINE, & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York,
Post Office, box, 4586.

nov3-3md&w

LIFE INSURANCE.

The Girard Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Company of Philadelphia.

OFFICE NO. 408 CHESTNUT STREET.

(CHARTER PERPETUAL.)

CAPITAL AND ASSETS.....$1,543,386

THOMAS RIDGWAY, President

JOHN F. JAMES, Actuary.

CONTINUE to make INSURANCE ON LIVES on the most reasonable terms.

They act as Executors, Trustees and Guardians under last Wills, and as Receivers and Assignees.

The capital being paid up and invested, together with a large and constantly increasing reserved fund, offers a perfect security to the insured.

The premiums may be paid yearly, half yearly or quarterly.

The company add a BONUS periodically to the Insurances for life. The FIRST BONUS appropriated in December, 1844, the SECOND BONUS in December, 1849, the THIRD BONUS in December, 1854, and the FOURTH BONUS in 1859. These additions are made without requiring any increase in the premiums to be paid to the Company.

The following are a few examples from the Register:

Policy.	Sum Insured	Bonus or addition	Amount of Policy and bonus to be increased by future additions.
No. 89	$2500	$ 837 50	$3,337 50
" 132	3000	1,050 00	4,050 00
" 199	1000	400 00	1,400 00
" 333	5000	1,875 00	6,875 00

Agent at Harrisburg and vicinity,

WILLIAM BUEHLER.

BEST PENS in the world, for 75c, $1 25 $1 50, $2, $3, and $4, for sale at

feb18-y SCHEFFER'S Bookstore.

W. W. Gross & Co.,

D W. GROSS & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DRUGGISTS,

NO. 19

MARKET STREET

HARRISBURG, PENN'A.

DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS, STOREKEEPERS AND CONSUMERS,

We are daily adding to our assortment of goods all such articles as are desirable, and would respectfully call your attention to the largest and best selected stock in this city, of

DRUGS CHEMICALS & PAINTS

Oils, Varnishes and Glass,

Dye-Stuffs, Glass and Putty,

Artist Colors and Tools,

Pure Ground Spices

Burning Fluid and Alcohol,

Lard, Sperm and Pine Oils,

Bottles, Vials and Lamp Globes,

Castile Soap, Sponges and Corks,

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c

With a general variety of

PERFUMERY & TOILET ARTICLES,

selected from the best manufacturers and Perfumers of Europe and this country.

Being very large dealers in

PAINTS, WHITE LEAD,

LINSEED OIL, VARNISHES,

WINDOW GLASS, ARTIST'S

COLORS, PAINT AND

ARTIST'S BRUSHES

IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES,

COLORS AND BRONZES

OF ALL KINDS,

We respectfully invite a call, feeling confident that we can supply the wants of all on terms to their satisfaction.

TEETH! TEETH!!

JONES AND WHITES'S PORCELAIN TEETH,

PATENT MEDICINES AND HAIR

RESTORATIVES

Of all kinds, direct from the Proprietors.

Saponifier and Concentrated Lye

Wholesale Agents for Saponifier, which we sell as low as it can be purchased in the cities.

THAYER'S MEDICAL FLUID EXTRACTS

COAL OIL! CARBON OIL!

Being large purchasers in these Oils, we can offer inducements to close buyers. Coal Oil Lamps of the most improved patterns, very cheap. All kinds of lamps changed to burn Coal Oil.

FARMERS AND GRAZIERS,

Those of you who have not given our HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS a trial know as to their superiority, and the advantage they are in keeping Horses and Cattle healthy and in good condition.

Thousands can testify to the profit they have derived from the use of our Cattle Powders by the increasing quantity and quality of milk, besides improving the general health and appearance of their Cattle.

Our long experience in the business gives us the advantage of a thorough knowledge of the trade, and our arrangements in the cities are such that we can in a very short time furnish anything appertaining to our business, on the best of terms.

Thankful for the liberal patronage bestowed on our house, we hope by strict attention to business, a careful selection of

PURE DRUGS

at fair prices, and the desire to please all, to merit a continuance of the favor of a discriminating public. ap16-d1y

McCLINTOCK'S PECTORAL SYRUP.

THIS INVALUABLE SYRUP, WHICH IS entirely vegetable in its composition, has been employed with wonderful success for many years in the cure of diseases for the AIR PASSAGES and LUNGS. For any form of the disease such as COUGH, TICKLING of the THROAT, SPITTING OF BLOOD, DIFFICULT BREATHING, HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, and HECTIC FEVERS, its use will be attended with the happiest results. It is one of the best and safest medicines for all forms of BRONCHITIS and CONSUMPTION. *No laudanum or preparation of Opium in any shape in this syrup.*

PRICE $100 PER BOTTLE.

For sale at BERGNER'S CHEAP BOOKSTORE.

PORT FOLIOS!

WRITING DESKS,
TRAVELING BAGS,
PURSES,
PORTMONAIES,

And a general assortment of

FANCY GOODS

have just been received at

BERGNER'S CHEAP BOOKSTORE.